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COMMENT OF THE DAY

Buoyant Finances

WHETHER or not the Financial Secretary will feel entitled to budget for a substantial surplus in the 1953/54 financial year, it has already been established, and officially disclosed, that the current fiscal year will end with revenue far in excess of expenditure and that the Colony's finances are as buoyant today as ever. For this we have to thank the remarkable increase in revenue from direct taxation which will not be less than \$40 million in excess of the estimates. This additional intake is a matter for satisfaction, indicating as it does that Government is at last in a position to obtain something approaching maximum collection of revenue from this particular source. The increasing of the Inland Revenue Department establishment obviously has paid dividends and has fully justified itself. But while the Financial Secretary will be able to point to a splendid overall financial result for the year, the picture he presents tomorrow is not likely to be without its dark shades. Hints have already been given that so-called luxury taxation has yielded smaller returns than expected, reflecting the general trend of restricted trading, higher living costs and less money to spend. And as there is no discernible prospect of any spectacular change in the situation, it is likely that the Financial Secretary will have to budget for still less revenue from some of the indirect taxation sources.

CONSIDERABLE interest will be found in next year's proposed spending, particularly on major works. Apart from schemes such as the Tai Lum Chung Valley reservoir, the reclamation work between the Naval Yard and Queen's Pier, and the construction of new wharves for the Star Ferry, the public will be keen to learn whether it is proposed to make a start on the new Kowloon Hospital and the projected extension to Kai Tak airfield which, when completed, will enable the latest types of civil aircraft to enter and leave Hongkong. Both undertakings are, from the long-term point of view, essential to the future of the Colony, and cannot be postponed indefinitely. Admittedly they are costly works, yet it cannot seriously be claimed that either or both are beyond the financial resources of the Colony. The healthy state of the Development Fund, which is likely to stand at over \$60 million at the end of the current financial year, is a factor which encourages the expectation that next year will see the beginning of construction on a new hospital in Kowloon. Hongkong, like other places at this time, must prudently cut its coat according to the cloth available; nevertheless, the knowledge that we have negotiated a difficult year with outstanding success instils confidence, that we shall continue to improve our financial position. On this premise it is proper that every effort be made to carry out major development projects obviously essential to the future welfare of the Colony.

'END KOREAN WAR'—VYSHINSKY

But He Has No Proposals To End Deadlock

ADMITS RUSSIA HAS SOLD WEAPONS TO HER "ALLIES & FRIENDS"

United Nations, Mar. 2.

The Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr Andrei Vyshinsky, today called for an end of the Korean war "irrespective of who began it, who supplied the weapons", but he had no new proposals for solving the deadlock.

In a 90-minute speech, he referred the General Assembly's Political Committee to the Polish peace resolution, rejected by the General Assembly last November in favour of India's resolution, which the Soviet group, turned down.

A crowded committee room heard Mr Vyshinsky's answer to the American delegate, Mr Henry Cabot Lodge, who charged last week that Russia helped the aggressors in Korea.

The Soviet Minister declared: Not only do we want the war to come to an end, we propose it.

"Irrespective of who began it, who supplied the weapons, let us put an end to it now."

Then he turned to Mr Lodge, saying: "But you don't want to end it."

Mr Vyshinsky admitted that Russia had sold weapons to "our friends and allies."

He said: "That fact is on the record. What are you trying to do, push a battering ram through an open door?"

Mr Vyshinsky said Russia had no treaty with Korea and was not obliged, and in fact did not, sell arms to North Korea, with the exception of those supplies sold on the spot when Soviet occupation forces withdrew from the country.

He charged that the main task being followed by the Eisenhower Administration was the preparation for a new war. The United States had made clumsy, unsuccessful attempts, to cover up her unwillingness to end the war, but this would not stop Russia trying to end it.

Mr Vyshinsky accused Mr Lester Pearson, Canadian President of the General Assembly, of bias in the way he sent the Indian resolution to the Communist Chinese and North Korean Governments.

He said Mr Pearson asserted that this represented the profound desire of all the United Nations to end the war. But—the "aggressive North Atlantic bloc" had resolutely refused the Soviet demand for a cease fire. Thus they opposed an end of the war.

A letter with "such distortions" could not but elicit negative replies.

(Mr Pearson has been mentioned as a likely nominee for the post of United Nations Secretary-General in succession to Norway's Trygve Lie, and there have been reports that Russia would not use the veto against him.)

As soon as Mr Vyshinsky sat down, Mr Lodge replied that to agree to the Communist peace plan would amount to leaving "the fruits of aggression in the hands of the North Korean and Chinese Communists."

Mr Lodge said the Communists held a great area of Korea and thousands of hostages. If the Soviet proposal was accepted now, the Communists could continue to hold those hostages and argue over them while building up their armed strength.

If negotiations were not to their satisfaction, the Communists could start hostilities all over again.

Earlier in his address, Mr Vyshinsky accused Mr Lodge of making a "miserable" maiden speech to the Committee as his country's new delegate. He asked: "Is that all, Mr Lodge, that you have to say?"

Delegates who had been listening to speeches by representatives of smaller countries, put on their headphones with fresh interest as Mr Vyshinsky rose to speak. His reply to the American representative, appointed by the new Republican Administration, had long been awaited.

Mr Vyshinsky said Mr Lodge had asserted that every element of American life desired peace. But "inspired reports" in the American press at the same time implied "a new tough" policy would be followed by the United States and that American action in Korea would take the form of increased military pressure.

"Slander And Distortion"

Mr Vyshinsky accused Mr Lodge of "slander, distortion and misrepresentation" in asserting that the Chinese Foreign Minister had said the Korean war was good for Communism. He declared this was "a gross falsification and forgery" designed to arouse hatred and hostility to the Chinese people.

It was not the North Koreans who were the aggressors, but the South Koreans, "aided and abetted by the Americans," Mr Vyshinsky alleged.

Referring to a recent statement by General James Van Fleet, former 8th Army Commander, that should Korea be lost, Japan and Southeast Asia would also be lost, Mr Vyshinsky said: "May I add Japan and Southeast Asia will be lost by you anyhow."

Mr Vyshinsky accused Mr Lester Pearson of showing bias and using "cautious language" when he sent to the Chinese Communist and North Korean Governments copies of the Indian resolutions, which the Assembly approved last December.

Mr Vyshinsky said Mr Pearson, in his accompanying letter, asserted that the resolution expressed the profound desire of all the United Nations to end the war in Korea.

But well-known members of the "aggressive North Atlantic bloc" had absolutely refused the Soviet demand for an immediate cease-fire, thus they opposed an end to the war, the Soviet Foreign Minister declared.

Mr Vyshinsky also said that American policy in the Far East envisaged the creation of large armed forces in all the Asian countries.

"It is no secret that the United States intends to mobilise soldiers of non-Communist Asia, principally Japan," he added.

Fervish preparations were being made to create new bases in the Pacific, General Chiang Kai-shek's forces were being encouraged to raid the Chinese mainland.

The American press visualised the replacement of Americans by Asians.

Mr Vyshinsky said the Soviet Union took the initiative for peace in Korea as early as 1949, but the United States and her Allies rejected Russia's proposals.

"Not only do we want the war to come to an end, we propose it," he said. "Irrespective of who began it, who supplied the weapons, let us put an end to it now."

Mr Vyshinsky turned to Mr Lodge and added: "But you don't want to end it."

Israeli Patrols Kill 7 Arab Irregulars

Jerusalem, Mar. 2.

At least seven Arab irregulars were killed in two engagements with Israeli Army patrols on Saturday night, an Israeli Army spokesman said tonight.

The Israelis stated that their forces suffered no casualties in either incident and said the first began when an Israeli Army vehicle was ambushed northeast of Beersheba.

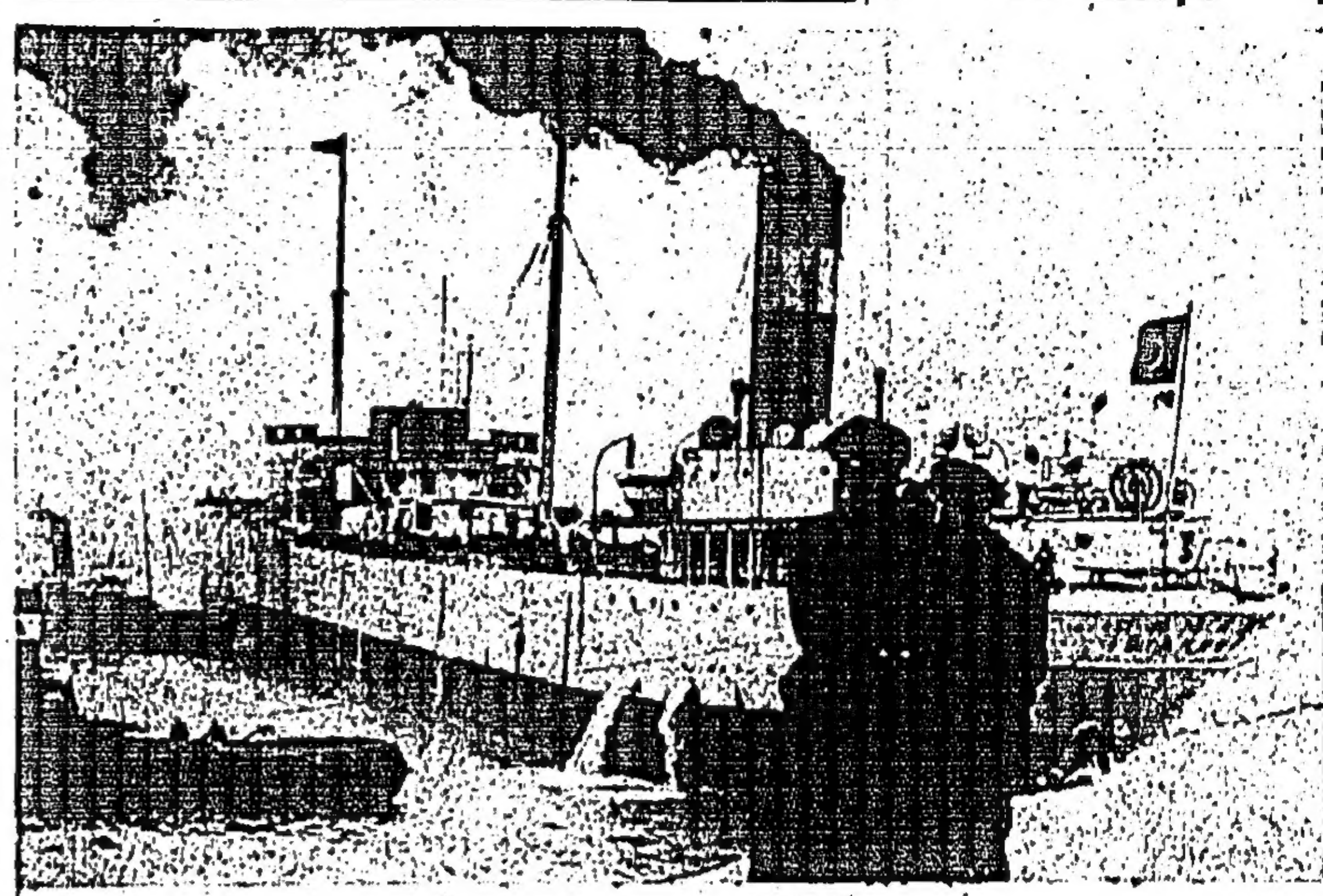
The Israelis said they returned the Arab fire, killing one, while the second occurred across the border in the direction of Hebron.

The second encounter developed in a two-hour long engagement in the Beit Jibrin area West of Hebron, where an Israeli patrol encountered a "force" of armed Jordanian irregulars seven kilometres inside Israeli territory, the spokesman said.

After a two-hour exchange of fire, the Jordanians fled, leaving six bodies and a number of weapons, he said.

The spokesman said, "The enemy suffered severe losses," indicating he thought the Jordanian casualties higher than the seven bodies left behind.

The Beit Jibrin area is now a serious trouble spot on the Israeli-Jordan border. It was the scene of three armed clashes in the past week.—Associated Press.



Above is the Turkish oil tanker Raman which tried to escape from Bremen without settling a bill for £166,000. Story below tells of latest developments.—London Express.

Comet Airliner Crashes

Karachi, Mar. 3.

A Comet airliner is reported to have crashed at Karachi airport, killing the crew of five and six passengers.

(The first Comet jet airliner bought by the Canadian Pacific Airlines for trans-Pacific flights left London for Sydney on Sunday.)

(This plane, Empress of Hawaii, was due to make its first passenger flight on the Sydney-Honolulu route on April 28).—Reuter.

NO BAIL FOR JELKE

New York, Mar. 2.

Trial Judge Francis Valente refused today to permit bail for convicted procurer Minot Jelke. He said that it was in the best interests of the 23-year-old Jelke to remain in gaol until he was sentenced on March 20.

The cafe society playboy was convicted last Friday of inducing 19-year-old Pat Ward and one-time Chicago hat check girl Marguerite Cordova to go on \$50 and \$100 vice dates with millionaire night-club clients.

"I am not primarily concerned with punishment here," Judge Valente said. "I am more concerned with the rehabilitation of this defendant and we can't have a programme worked out and get his co-operation so long as he is made a national hero in the Press."

Judge Valente said he felt that the "therapeutic effect of staying in prison was an important part of any programme to rehabilitate this boy."

The defence attorney, Mr Samuel Segal, indicated that he would appeal against the verdict to the higher court.—United Press.

ESCAPE FOR PERON

Buenos Aires, Mar. 2.

An explosion occurred at the railway station here tonight, a few minutes after President Juan Peron arrived back from his visit to Chile.

It was believed to be due to a time bomb which shook the luggage depot, about 100 yards from the Presidential stand.

A door and a window were shattered but no casualties were caused.

Six railway workers have been arrested.—Reuter.

Government Offers To Pay Fine

Bremen, Mar. 2.

Hasim Mardin said today the Turkish government has offered to pay his 30,000 Marks fine for trying to sneak his debt-impounded tanker out of Bremen's harbour.

The Turkish shipper said his government also is urging him to file a civil suit against the R. G. Weser shipyard for holding his tanker against payment of a 1,400,000 Marks (\$333,200) repair bill.

The Turkish government feels itself insulted, Mardin said, because Weser refused to recognise a Turkish bank's guarantee for the bill's payment.

When the shipyard refused to release his tanker, Mardin and his crew boarded the craft by night and sailed without clearance toward the open sea until police halted them. He was convicted of deliberately endangering harbour traffic, unlawfully detaining a tug watchman, and violating an order impounding the tanker.

The court ruled he must serve 60 days in gaol unless he pays the fine.—Associated Press.

Fires Ravage Rangoon

Rangoon, Mar. 2.

Rangoon was panic stricken today the third successive day of outbreaks of fire which have gutted whole residential areas and rendered nearly 25,000 homeless.

Suburb parks, playgrounds, school and Church compounds, and the Rangoon Turf Club, have been turned into temporary refugee homes.

Today's fire in the northern outskirts of the city burnt down 600 homes. Only charred skeletons of buildings remain where 3,000 people once lived.—Associated Press.

Police Fire On Demonstrators

Jammu, Kashmir, Mar. 2.

One person was killed and two injured when police fired on Praja Parishad demonstrators yesterday at Ramban, 110 miles from Jammu.

Official sources said the police opened fire to disperse a crowd of 1,000 demonstrators who raided the local police station and hurled stones at the police.

The Hindu right-wing Praja party in Jammu has been carrying on demonstrations against Sheikh Abdullah's Government since November, demanding the complete accession of Jammu and Kashmir to India.—Reuter.

Ship That Tried To Escape

Washington, Mar. 2.

President Eisenhower told Prince Faisal, Foreign Minister of Saudi Arabia, during a meeting between them at the White House today that he was concerned over the deteriorating relations between the United States and Arab nations and asked Arab leaders to join him in seeking a return to greater confidence and trust.

Prince Faisal, son of King Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia and head of his country's delegation to the United Nations, conferred for about 30 minutes with President Eisenhower and the Secretary of State, Mr John Foster Dulles.

After the meeting the White House announced that President Eisenhower during his talk with Prince Faisal "expressed his concern over some evidence that there had lately occurred a deterioration in relations between the Arab nations and the United States."

The White House statement said that President Eisenhower stated that "it would be his firm purpose to seek to restore the spirit of confidence and trust which had previously characterized these relations, and he hoped that Arab leaders would be inspired by the same purpose."

SNOW BLANKETS U.S.

Chicago, Mar. 2.

Snowstorms spread a white blanket over parts of the Kansas and Oklahoma wheat lands today and heavier falls elsewhere blocked roads or reduced traffic to a crawl.

Pushing eastward the storm left eight inches of snow on the ground at Springfield, Illinois, six inches at Springfield, Missouri, seven inches at Terre Haute, Indiana, and five inches at Indianapolis.

At least 10 deaths were recorded in traffic mishaps or from other causes connected with the storm.

Many airline flights in Nebraska were cancelled on Sunday night because of ice and poor visibility.

St. Louis, Missouri, had its heaviest snow-fall of the winter—five inches. To the eastward, a race meeting which was scheduled to open at Charles-town, West Virginia, was postponed because of snow.

Snow piled up too fast for a Louisville, Kentucky, attorney, Mr Harry Hargadon. He went atop his house roof to repair a television antenna. By the time he had finished the snow made his roof so slippery that firemen had to help him down.—United Press.

85 Army Officers Arrested

Tehran, Mar. 2.

A total of 85 Army officers, most of them retired, were arrested last night, it was learned today.—France-Press.

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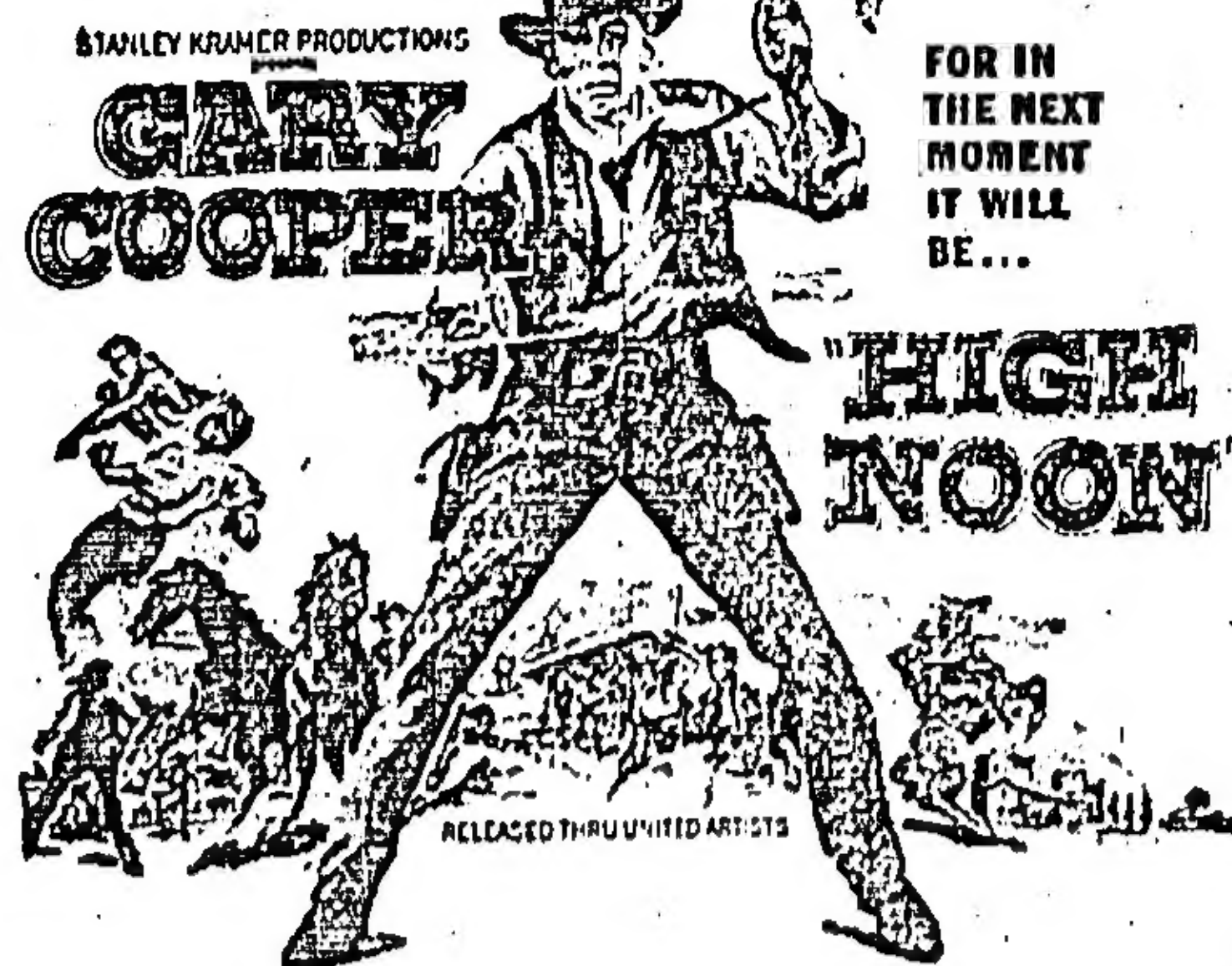
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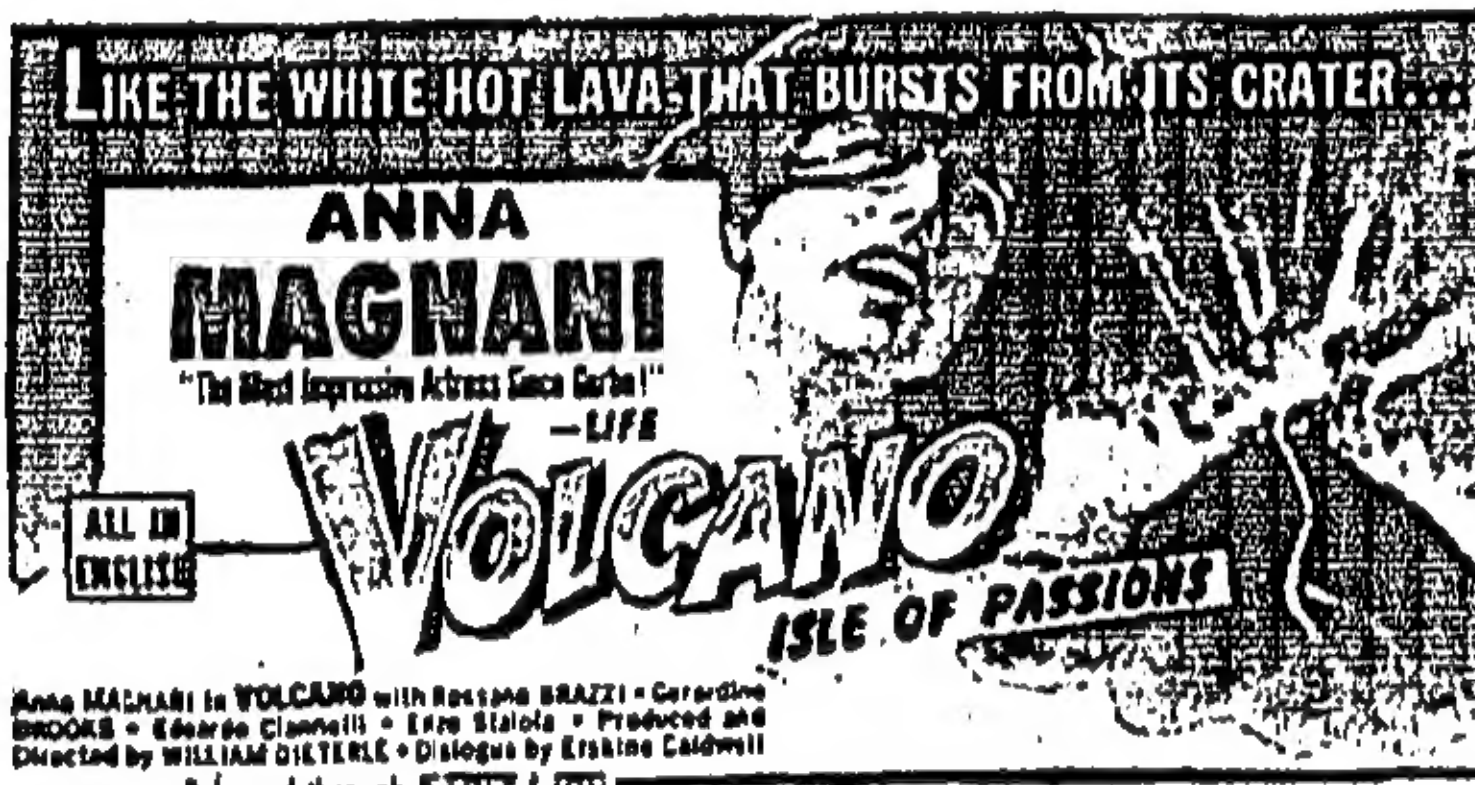
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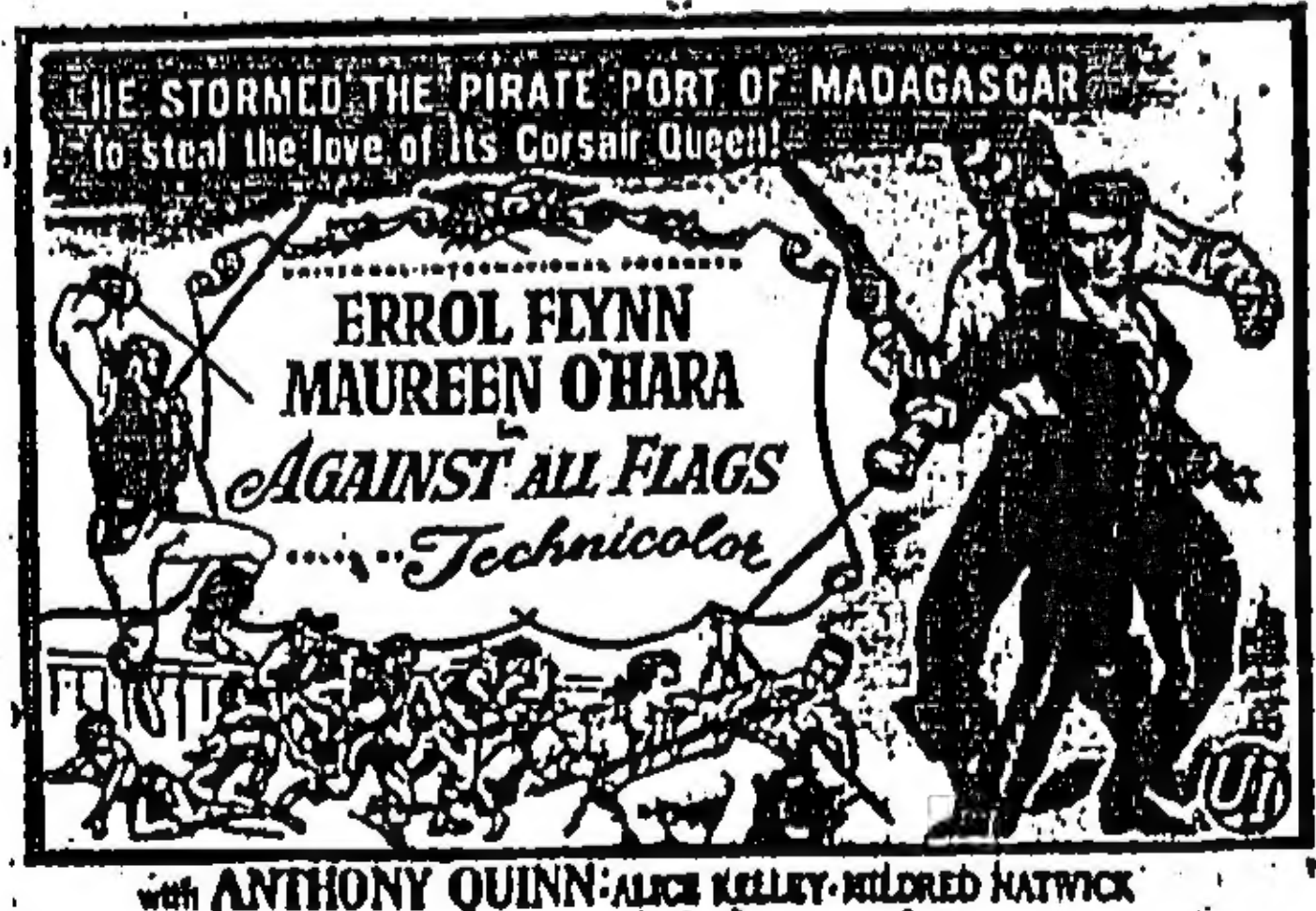
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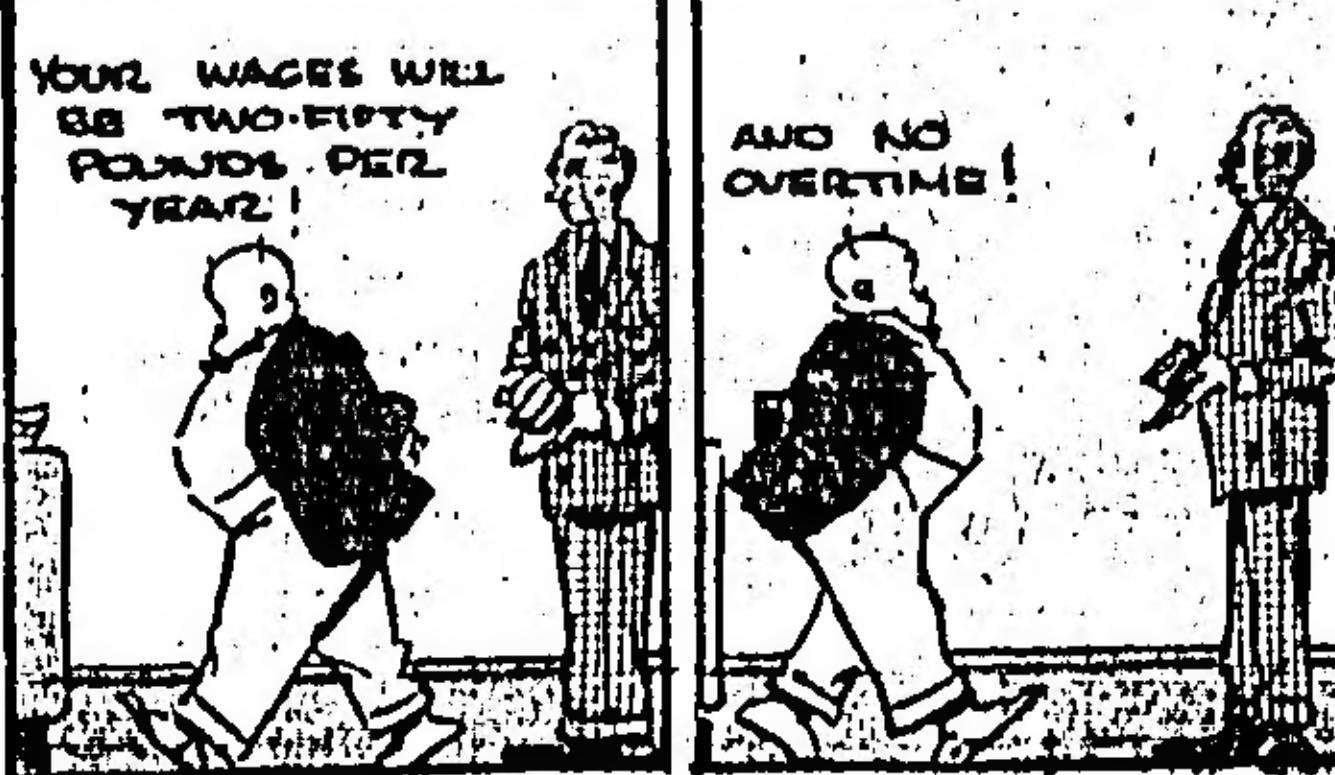
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TO-MORROW



POP



Envoy Goes To Palace



Tito's new Ambassador to London, 6-foot-tall war-time guerrilla general Vladimir Velich, leaves his Embassy for Buckingham Palace to present his credentials to the Queen. —Express Photo.

Strategic Metal Is Top Secret In South Korea

Tokyo, Mar. 3.

Tungsten, a strategic metal used in the production of steel and other armaments, is a top secret in Korea today.

Before the war, statistics published in many countries listed Korea as one of the chief producers of this metal. But army security in Korea now treats the subject as "classified".

South Korea is, however, one of the main sources of this metal for American industry. The South Korean Government directly controls all mines and is hoping that American help will expand production from about 3,500 tons of ore a year to more than 5,000 tons.

Tungsten reserves are expected to be considerable in any future military move in Korea. The often-discussed offensive to the narrow waist of the peninsula, some 80 miles North of the present battle line, would bring important additional reserves of tungsten ore into United Nations territory.

Production of tungsten in Korea started with the occupation of the country by the Japanese. After World War I, Japanese development groups opened several mines, most of which are still producing. One of the most important in South Korea is just South of Chongyang, West of Taichon and about 120 miles South of Seoul.

It is an isolated community tucked away in a mountain valley. One thousand miners work about 500 feet underground to bring out the black wolframite ore. This is put into bags at the mine and taken out by lorry to Pusan whence it is shipped direct to the United States.

The tungsten miners at Chongyang are among the best paid workers in Korea. The best of them earn up to 1,000,000 won a month including bonuses. This is the equivalent, on the "grey" market, of about 100 dollars (about 234).

The average is about 500,000 won a month—compared with the 3,500 won (about 35 cents—about 2/-) a month, which a South Korean private soldier is paid.

The tungsten miners also get special rations and consideration in the allocation of housing. Now plans are being made to expand the output of the Chongyang mine. The present extraction has already reached the

Pound wise



Whisky Galore Beats Madras Prohibition Law

Pondicherry, French India, Mar. 2.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's customs officers have checked gold smuggling across this French colony's border, but they fight a losing battle against a liquor racket wreaking havoc with Indian prohibition policy.

Nearly 60,000 cases of whisky alone pass yearly from ships docking off the Pondicherry shore into neighbouring Madras Province, one of India's two major "dry" States, Madras Prohibition Officer R. S. Dadala said in an interview.

Gold smuggling has become so risky here in the face of recent Indian vigilance that smugglers are charging "transportation fees" as high as US\$3 per ounce. As a result, India's gold smuggling problem occurs not only in the colonial pockets at Pondicherry and Portuguese Goa, but also in the shape of frontal attempts on Indian territory proper.

Liquor, however, is another matter, partly at least because the black market demand reaches such an intense pitch in Madras.

Indian Government figures show an increase in gold seizures from 347,100 rupees worth in the year ending March, 1951, to 925,786 rupees in the following year, while liquor seizures for the same two periods remained static at about 9,000 cases.

Pondicherry is a customs official's nightmare mainly as a result of the zigzagged, 38-mile frontier with India running through swamps and thickets. Smugglers hire local peasants and villagers who know the jungle well enough to elude the 14 roving teams of customs men operating out of four headquarters on the main roads.

FOREIGNERS TOO

Customs searches have discovered everything from American fountain pens, playing cards, and synthetic gems to fancy silks and bicycle parts.

Inspector C. J. Peris, veteran officer at the customs "chowkie" hut on the main road from Pondicherry to Madras City, said in an interview that after the body, loin cloths ranked as the most common localities.

"You would be surprised to see how many fountain pens or wrist watches can be tucked in a native loin cloth, or hung from the waist shielded by extra folds of fabric," he said.

Peasants chewing betel nut must always be stopped to make certain they do not have a mouthful of gold or diamonds, he declared.

Once, he added, villagers mournfully marching past in a funeral procession had a coffinload of gold and synthetic stones.

Most of the smuggling supervision comes from Indians or French Indians who live in Pondicherry. But occasionally foreigners slip into Pondicherry and stay until they have set up their machinery.

In the final three months of 1952 a Dutchman, a Lebanese and a Frenchman were recorded in town gossip as the latest international operators on hand. —Associated Press.

India Awaiting Peking Reply

New Delhi, Mar. 2.

The Indian Minister for Food and Agriculture, Mr. Ashwini Kulkarni, told the States Council (Upper House) today that the Chinese Government had not yet agreed to send rice to India this year.

"We are pressing for a reply," he added.

Mr. Kulkarni said that negotiations were taking place at Government level with Burma and China for the purchase of rice.

Last year China delivered 147,000 tons of rice to India, and Burma sent 375,000 tons. Rice was also obtained from Thailand (184,500 tons) and Faidland (13,700 tons).

In addition, India imported large quantities of rice from the United States. —France-Press.

APPEAL TO REDS PROPOSED

United Nations, Mar. 2.

Ecuador's Vicent Trujillo proposed informally at this morning's session that the General Assembly appeal to the Chinese and North Korean Reds to reconsider their rejection of the Indian-sponsored compromise peace formula approved by the Assembly last Autumn.

Senator Trujillo said that he would consult with other delegations about the desirability of formally proposing an Assembly resolution expressing " fervent desire to achieve peace" and "once again appealing to the Chinese People's Republic and the North Korean authorities" to reconsider their blunt rejection of the proposal approved by 54 votes to five last December.

New Zealand's Leslie Knox Munro charged that Russia had virtually forced Communist China last year to reject the Indian peace plan in order to "keep the reins of the situation in its own hands."

"The motive is obvious," he said. "The Chinese Communist Government has little to gain and much to lose from prolongation of the Korean war."

Mr. Munro said that although Chinese manpower was virtually unlimited, the war was a continuous drain on China which "cannot relish her position as an outcast from international society."

SEALING LOOPHOLE

He argued that when the Soviet Foreign Minister, M. Andrei Vyshinsky, announced last November the rejection of the Indian plan before Peking could do so itself, it was in order to "seal any last loophole that might have remained for negotiations with the Communist Chinese authorities on the basis of the Indian proposals."

Mr. Munro said that events seemed to have shown that Red China was one of the satellites who "carry umbrellas when it rains in Moscow."

He said that Soviet efforts to have the peace plan thrown out were also designed to divide the Assembly "by persuading some members that the principle of concession is desirable to bring peace to Korea."

Mr. Munro said that the United Nations must go on trying to convince China that its desire for peace is genuine. Our audience is on the mainland of China," he said.

Mr. Munro was the last speaker in the morning session and the Committee then adjourned until 8 p.m. GMT today. —United Press.

No Limits On Export

Washington, Mar. 2.

The Office of International Trade announced today that there would be no limitations on exports of tin in the first half of this year as long as each shipment meets with the requirements of national security.

It said that United States tin supplies had improved sufficiently to permit the removal of quotas from exports.

It also announced that applications for export of steel, tinplate and certain other metals in July, August and September must be filed by March 31.

United Press.

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BRITAIN TO ASK FOR A GUARANTEE FUND FOR STERLING?

Strangest Museum For Sale

(Bremen, Mar. 2.) One of West Germany's strangest museums, of prehistoric bones and pottery, is up for sale following the death of its owner. All its exhibits were found by one man in the River Weser.

A Bremen businessman, August Wulff, discovered pieces of broken pottery in the Weser during a Sunday afternoon walk 25 years ago.

The pieces were later identified as parts of old Germanic urns. Wulff became interested in prehistoric relics and spent almost every spare hour by the river, fishing out whatever he could find.

Together with rusty tin cans, discarded shoes and old pots, he found hundreds of prehistoric implements and human bones.

Scientists estimated that some of the skeletons which he discovered were 20,000 years old. Wulff became one of the best-known amateur archaeologists in Germany, and opened a small museum in his home at Bremen.

Among the most valuable items in the collection was a 6,000-year-old skull of a "homo sapiens" whom local people jokingly called "Bremen's oldest citizen". Wulff died a few weeks ago. His will ordered that the museum be put up for sale.—Reuter.

Indo-American Friendship Stressed

New Delhi, Mar. 2. The outgoing United States Ambassador to India, Mr. Chester Bowles, told the Press today, "India and America are the world's two greatest democracies with a total population of one-fourth of the world."

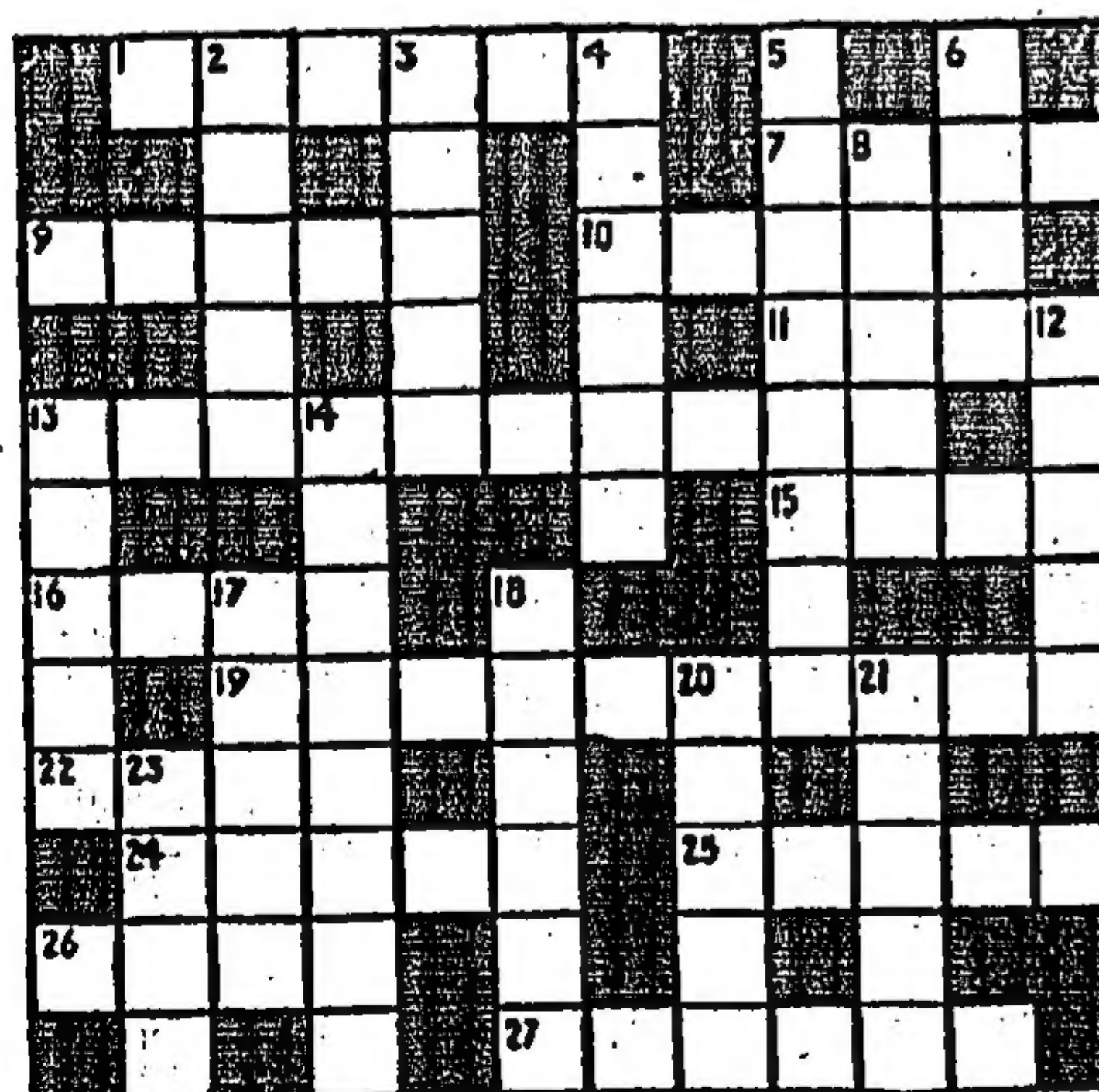
"In the past year or more our two great nations have grown greatly in knowledge, friendship and understanding of one another. The ties between us are already strong."

Mr. Bowles was sure these ties would grow constantly stronger in the future, concluding, "On such understanding, growing each year on a solid foundation of mutual respect, may well lie the world's best hope of peace."

Mr. Bowles, whose resignation has been accepted by President Eisenhower, will leave India on March 10. His successor, Mr. George Allen, will arrive at the beginning of April.—France-Press.

The Hague, Mar. 2. Holland and Brazil have agreed to raise the status of their diplomatic missions and to exchange Ambassadors, the Dutch Foreign Ministry announced today.—Reuter.

A British Crossword Puzzle



- ACROSS**
1. Feverish (8).
 7. Old Ireland (4).
 9. Praline (5).
 10. Check accounts (6).
 11. Poems (4).
 13. Get together again (10).
 15. Name (4).
 16. Ceremony (4).
 19. Fickle (10).
 22. Go ahead (4).
 24. Inactive (6).
 25. Buried (6).
 26. Cleric (4).
 27. Special aptitude (8).
- DOWN**
2. Additional (5).
 3. Narrates (5).
 4. Demands as a right (6).
 5. Smelling strongly (8).
 6. Quote (4).
 8. Travels (5).
 12. Aroma (5).
 13. Rustic (6).
 14. Paying out (8).
 17. Diapers (5).
 18. Powerful (6).
 20. Upset (5).
 21. Once more (5).
 23. Female sheep (4).

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD—Across: 1. Random, 4. Spill, 7. Turnip, 8. Solid, 10. Room, 12. Reposes, 15. Tidal, 16. Part, 17. Even, 19. Steel, 20. Desires, 21. Bull, 22. Decay, 24. Africa, 25. Prize, 26. Light, 27. Down: 1. Returned, 2. Narrates, 3. Omit, 5. Promoted, 6. Later, 9. Belle, 11. Monitors, 12. Rises, 13. Saluting, 14. Stalwart, 18. Viceroy, 22. Afar.

Dulles Wants Regional Pacts For Defence

Washington, Mar. 2. The Secretary of State, Mr. John Foster Dulles, declared today that regional defence pacts were the most practical means of arriving at international security.

Mr. Dulles was speaking at the Third National Conference of the American Association for the United Nations.

He was convinced that the United Nations would triumph in the end and he gave assurances that the Eisenhower Administration would do everything in its power to help reach that objective.—France-Press.

Denial By France

Paris, Mar. 2. The French Foreign Ministry today denied reports that following the recent Rome Conference the French Government had withdrawn the additional protocols to the European Defence Community Treaty or drawn up substitute proposals.

The Foreign Ministry said it wished to point out:—

(1) That there had never been any question of withdrawing the protocols or of changing their sense.

(2) In the eyes of the French Government these protocols, which interpreted and were complementary to the Treaty, which there never was any question of altering, remained a fundamental necessity.

(3) The Interim Committee of the EDC Treaty was still studying the protocols and its experts had continued working on them.—France-Press.

COAL SURVEY IN SHANSI

London, Mar. 2. China's State-owned Tatung Mining Bureau has started to survey what is believed to be one of China's richest coalfields, in Shansi Province, North China, the Communist New China News Agency said today. The field covers about 8,750 square miles.—Reuter.

Drought Relief

Rio de Janeiro, Mar. 2. Brazil is to spend 2,000,000,000 cruzeiros (about 240,000,000) on drought relief in her north-eastern States.—Reuter.

Reported Plan To Assure Partial Convertibility

Washington, Mar. 2.

Usually reliable sources said today that the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Anthony Eden, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. R. A. Butler, are expected to ask for a guarantee fund of at least \$500,000,000 to enable partial convertibility of Sterling. They will arrive here on Wednesday.

The sources understood that this was a secret decision taken at the Commonwealth conference in London last December.

It is also understood that this subject will have first priority in the coming talks between Mr. Eden and Mr. Butler and the Secretary of State, Mr. John Foster Dulles, and the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. George Humphrey.

The sources said that Mr. Butler intends to make the greatest efforts to convince Mr. Humphrey that this guarantee fund would be vital to the success of partial convertibility.

Mr. Butler, the sources stressed, was convinced that Mr. Humphrey was a key Cabinet officer in the Eisenhower Administration and carried the greatest weight with the President.

They said that convertibility would apply especially to certain types of current trade transactions considered usual by the Commonwealth and also for interest and capital of new United States investments in the Commonwealth area.

Mr. Eden and Mr. Butler, on behalf of the Commonwealth, will ask for a five-year plan for stockpiling and pricing of raw materials such as rubber, tin, copper and the like.

The sources understood that the Commonwealth conference

Further, they said, Mr. Eden and Mr. Butler would ask the Administration to consider an increased price for gold and this was considered to be directly due to the fact that the South African Finance Minister, Mr. Nicholas Havenga, had bluntly told Mr. Eden and Mr. Butler that they had to include this point in their negotiations in the United States.

The sources also said that Mr. Eden and Mr. Butler were expected to present a list of goods and commodities on which Commonwealth nations would like to have lower tariffs.—United Press.

U.S. TARIFF POLICY

Washington, Mar. 2.

Leaders of the House Ways and Means Committee will confer soon to chart a course of action on foreign trade policy and Customs tariffs but the prospect of an early dramatic development is slight.

Every apparent procedure would require recommendations from the State Department as the tariff system is overlapped by the reciprocal trade agreements.

Outside of Congress there is widespread agitation for a more liberal trade policy to meet the Western European clamour for "trade not aid" but the majority of the 50 bills awaiting committee action are proposals for increases in tariffs or quantitative restrictions on imports.

The clamour for "protection" is the strongest from coal producers disturbed by increasing imports of residual fuel oil, the fisheries industry which is worried by Japanese competition, domestic wool-growers who would like to slow up the importation of semi-processed wools and metals producers in domestic areas where the costs of production are relatively high.

Aluminum producers would like to put crude bauxite on the free list. Some car manufacturers favour free entry for cars.

AMBIGUOUS

Under Congressional rules all proposals regarding foreign trade and tariffs are referred to the House Ways and Means Committee which is under the chairmanship of Mr. Daniel A. Reed, Republican, with 14 other Republican and 10 Democratic members.

The Committee is one of the oldest and most powerful in Congress.

The Republican platform in 1952 gave the Committee wide latitude in dealing with foreign trade proposals. It favoured the expansion of mutually advantageous world trade and promised that efforts would be made to remove foreign discrimination against United States exports and declared: "Our reciprocal trade agreements will be entered into and maintained on the basis of true reciprocity and to safeguard our domestic enterprises and payrolls and our workers against unfair import competition."

This ambiguous declaration is being cited by advocates of both high and low tariffs. The probable procedure of the Committee will be to give priority over other pending bills to the bill to extend the reciprocity trade Act's limited period.

Some influential Committee members think that a two-year extension from June 12, 1953, would be ample and would give the Eisenhower Administration time to formulate broad new policy if it desired.

If this view prevails it would leave international trade on approximately the present basis until the basic economic trends of the Eisenhower Administration are established.—United Press.

UNESCO LOOKS FOR NEW CHIEF

Paris, Mar. 2. UNESCO today set May 18 as the date of a special session in Paris to pick a Director-General to succeed Dr. James Torrey-Bodet, of Mexico, who resigned last year over budget cuts.

Candidates for the post, which pays \$18,000 a year, with an \$8,800 expense account, will be studied by the 20-member Executive Committee headed by Britain's Sir Ronald Adam.

Only official candidate so far is Jacques Carera, Professor at the University of Brussels.

Other possibilities for the post are believed to be Paulo de Geresedo Carneiro, Brazil's permanent delegate to the United Nations Economic, Social and Cultural Organisation; Charles Malik, Lebanon's permanent delegate to the United Nations; Dr. Beby of New Zealand, Director of Education at UNESCO; and Franz Bender of the Netherlands, who may be put forward by the Scandinavian nations.

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, widow of the late U. S. President Franklin D. Roosevelt, has also been mentioned as a possible choice.

Dr. John W. Taylor of the U. S. is acting Director-General.—Associated Press.

Yoshida Sacks Ministers

Tokyo, Mar. 2. The Chief Cabinet Secretary, Takekazu Ogata, tonight announced another dismissal of two Parliamentary Vice-Ministers (one for Agriculture-Forestry and the other Welfare) who allegedly sided with Kosen Hirokawa and "deliberately" stayed away from the vote on the Opposition's disciplinary motion against the Prime Minister.

The Chief Cabinet Secretary said Prime Minister Yoshida's dismissal of disident Liberal Cabinet member Kosen Hirokawa and two other officials was in accordance with the provisions of article two, article 98 of the Constitution, which permits Ministers of State to serve at the pleasure of the Prime Minister.—Reuter.

Bearskins For Coronation



Benjamin Goodman, 85-year-old craftsman of Hackney, appears to be working on lobster pots but actually he is making the framework for the bearskins the British side of Guards will wear during their Coronation ceremonial duties. Mr. Goodman has seen four Coronations and has been employed by the same firm for 40 years.—Central Press Photo.

MALAYAN CAMPAIGN SLOWING

Singapore, Mar. 3. The tempo of the Malayan war has definitely slowed down judging from official figures for February, and observers believe that the Malayan Communists have "suffered a technical knock-out or are wrestling in a corner and groggy."

Only 98 contacts were registered in February, which was the quietest month in the emergency for a long time—one-fifth of the number reported in February, 1952.

The security forces and civilian casualties were lower than ever and the terrorist losses were also the lowest for more than two years.

The Communists eliminated in February totalled 107—55 killed, 36—surrendered, 15 wounded and one captured.

Only one member of the security forces was killed, three special constables and one soldier were wounded. Eight civilians were killed and two missing.

Official figures up to the end of February show that since the beginning of the emergency 3,012 Communist terrorists were killed. Against this, 1,155 regular and special constables were lost in action and 2,184 civilians murdered.—United Press.

Unanimous Vote

Washington, Mar. 2. The Senate today unanimously confirmed the nomination of Mrs. Claire Boothe Luce to be Ambassador to Italy.—United Press.

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Far Eastern Balance Of Power Changing

Tokyo, Mar. 3.

A rapid, important, but little noticed change in the balance of power in the Far East has developed in the past 12 months.

South Korea has built up an army numerically greater than any other Far Eastern force outside China. It includes some of the finest fighting troops in the Korean War and is now holding three quarters of the 155-mile battlefield—and, it is still growing.

In Japan, small but firm foundations have been laid for an army, a navy and an air force. Their potentialities are great.

On Formosa, Chiang Kai-shek's army of Chinese Nationalists have been schooled in modern fighting methods by 700 United States officers.

Political observers here believe that President Eisenhower formed a plan for welding this growing power into an anti-Communist bloc during his visit to Korea in December. Visits to Japan by President Syngman Rhee, of Korea, and George Yeh, the Foreign Minister of Nationalist China, in January suggested that the ground was being cleared for some such plan.

Reports from Korea indicated that the Philippines would also be included.

In Singapore, a joint military committee for South-East Asia is reported under way.

MAJOR SNAGS

If the local rivalries and antipathies of Far Eastern countries can be overcome—and it appears at present that they may—major difficulties will still have to be smoothed out.

There are just as many problems here as there were in Western Europe when the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation was first mooted.

In Korea, an estimated 600,000 men are now in the forces, not including the numerous "service corps" battalions which fetch, carry and dig for fighting units in the front line. Several more divisions are likely to be added to the frontier which already make up the Korean army.

But military observers here doubt whether President Rhee's target of a million men under arms can ever be reached. This would be a crippling burden for a little country with only 22,000,000 population in all. It would mean the permanent removal of all the fittest young men from her farms, fishing boats and factories.

Already, press gangs are operating in some districts to provide the recruits demanded by the Korean Government.

Another problem looms in Korea.

If the United Nations decide to withdraw American and European troops from the Korean front line and replace them entirely by Koreans, the Commander-in-Chief, in fact if not in name, will be President Syngman Rhee.

JAPANESE FEAR

And the President has repeatedly stated that he wants to drive all Communists out of his country by an offensive up to the Yalu River. If he should decide to strike north against the advice of United Nations commanders, his army, not yet equipped, trained or staffed for a war of movement, might get into difficulties.

In this case it is doubtful whether the United Nations would have any choice but to go to the Koreans' aid, and recommit themselves as much as it is not more than, at present.

In Japan, with her big war potential both in the fighting troops and industry for arm production, rearmament has so far been slow.

Pacifism is strong here.

Many Japanese fear the revival of the military cliques

which led them to disaster in World War II. And most would agree with the Prime Minister, Mr. Shigeru Yoshida, that economic recovery must come before large rearmament.

STRONG RELUCTANCE

But the Japanese Government is clearly preparing for bigger armed forces in the future. It recently agreed to accept 13 frigates and 50 large landing craft from the United States. A small nucleus of pilots from the last war are practising flying again.

There is strong reluctance on the part of Japan, however, to get involved in any overseas wars. Her part in the military line-up must be at present as the strengthening of her own islands as a bastion against aggression, the provision of bases for United Nations troops and the manufacture of arms and supplies for Korea and any other possible theatre of war.

In the case of Nationalist China, there is no expressed reluctance to engage in overseas offensives against the Chinese Communists. But Chiang Kai-shek's army has neither the actual fighting strength of the Korean Army nor the potential military power of Japan.

The Nationalist Army, said to be about 350,000 strong, is composed of veterans of the Chinese Civil War. Military observers here say that it could probably produce two well-trained but badly equipped divisions at short notice and four more within several months.

The Nationalists are backed neither by an effective arms industry nor by a flow of young recruits.—Reuter.

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INSIDE CHIANG'S ISLAND

But where are the 600,000 bayonets?

By CHARLES FOLEY

Foreign Editor of the
Daily Express (London)

Taipei.
9.30 a.m.: see the Foreign
Minister. 11 a.m.: the
Ministry of Defence. 12
noon: the Secretary-General.
3 p.m.: the Prime Minister.

Round and round we go, to
report Generalissimo Chiang
Kai-shek's campaign against
Red China with his headline
army of 600,000 men.

While awaiting assignment to
some outpost within sight and
sound of war, we fill in the time
drinking glasses of green tea
at every halt with a Minister
or a warlord.

And this is what they tell us.
"Here is a Red Island—we
attack. The enemy reinforce—
we attack again. The enemy
reinforce. We attack once more.
The enemy do not reinforce.
Another victory for Free
China."

We are told that Chiang's
secret agents are everywhere
in Red China. They report
despair and chaos, the economy
collapsing, hospitals filled with
Korean wounded, hunger
mounting. Communist rulers
have butchered 14,000,000
people.

The army in Formosa is
straining at the leash. Given
a successful landing, the nation
will come flocking to the Free
China flag.

Island song

That is the song of the island.
It warms hearts and opens
purses-strings, especially when
we are told not a single allied
soldier will be wanted for the
great liberation campaign which
will end all our troubles in the
East.

But what in fact is the
fighting value of the army of
600,000 bayonets with which
the Generalissimo proposes to
reconquer Red China?

Anyone asking the question a
fortnight ago would have been
told "terrible"—especially by
Major-General William Chase,
head of the 700 American
military men who are "making
over" Chiang's army.

Across the square from my
window in the Friends of
China Club the flags of
America and Free China float
side by side.

Stop-watches in General
Chase's Military Assistance and
Advisory Group headquarters

In the vast red-brick presiden-
tial building must have been
synchronised with Eisenhower's
cull demeritising Formosa.

For at once a blaze of
publicity lit up the military
scene.

It was claimed that Chiang
leads the mightiest army in
Southeast Asia. It was alleged
that he has ten front-line
armies each of 20,000 men,
with 50,000 sailors, 80,000 air
force men, marines, commands,
and service troops in support.

Not only were all these chaps
raring to go but some of them,
it was stated, had already gone.
Thirty islands right up against
the mainland were claimed to
have been captured. A com-
plete division had been put
ashore and stayed three days.

Meanwhile, the British were
asking questions and Washing-
ton was passing them to
Formosa for the answers.

A retreat

If, as had been so proudly
claimed, there had been all
those battles with the Reds,
hundreds in a year, then where
was the U.S. Seventh Fleet
which Truman had sent to pre-
vent Chiang breaking out?

What were the American
military doing conniving at
these violations of neutrality?

General Chase sounded the
retreat—and Chiang's headline
army vanished. The commando
raids on the mainland and the
pirates and partisans, fishermen
and smugglers.

I spent some days trying to
see the army. I was told, "To-
morrow there will be ex-
ercises." Then I was told, "It
is the Chinese New Year."

One Minister in an office
guarded by a jackbooted
Chinese sentry confessed that
the army was a little tired of
throwing live grenades at each
other to impress foreign visitors.
One can sympathise with that.

Tomorrow:
An Army Grows Old.

SITUATION VACANT

From
Yorke Henderson

London.
WANTED: A tough guy.
The pay is good. The
climate is healthy. The job
is not.

The would-be employer is
Mr Stanley Gillinson, who
owns a 7,000 acre farm
near Thomson's Falls, in
the heart of Kenya's Mau
Mau country.

On leave in Dublin, he is
using the opportunity to
look for a security officer
for his farm. The man for
the job must be over 35
and be prepared to live dan-
gerously.

Mr Gillinson warns ap-
plicants who think they might
take the chance: "This job is
dangerous."

He makes no secret of the
fact that his nearest neigh-
bours have been attacked by
Mau Mau and that one man
was killed and his wife severely
wounded.

TROUBLE ZONE

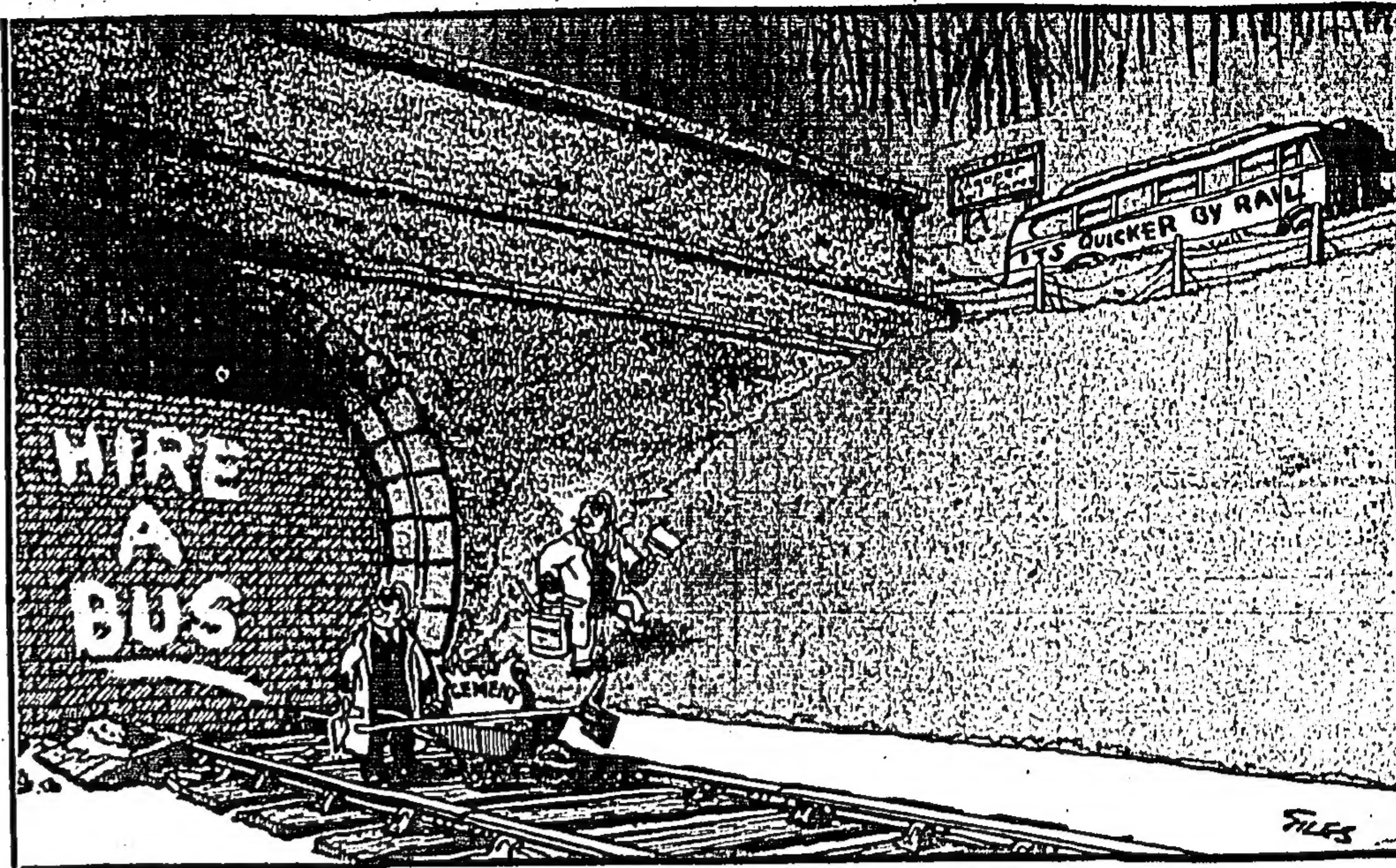
He adds: "The farm is in the
middle of the trouble area. I
don't want any applicants with
illusions about the difficulties
and dangers."

"I want a man who will be
able to make sensible security
arrangements, to lay trip wires
and set up a sound system of
alarms. That is why I want a
man over 35."

How dangerous is the job
really? Says Mr Gillinson: "The
farm is bounded at some dis-
tance by scrub in which it is
known a large number of
Kikuyus are hiding. They are
now using rifles and other
stolen arms to a much greater
extent."

Despite the warnings over
100 men have applied for the
job, providing that the Irish
still like a bit of spice with
their living.

Some of the applicants are
straight from the pages of P.C.
Wren. A former Spanish
Foreign Legionary, an ex-
detective of the Irish Civic
Guard, a professional soldier
who has seen service in Africa
and at least one white
hunter.



"That'll teach 'em to write slogans on our coaches."

London Express Service

A Buckingham Palace Investiture

The Magic Power Of A Piece Of Pasteboard

By BRETT OLIVER

London.
IT'S amazing what a
small square of paste-
board can do—provided
it is the right colour
and has the right words
printed on it. Just an
ordinary colour, like pink,
and just a few words in
black type. That's all there
was to the particular square
of pasteboard resting in the
tobacco dust of my pocket.
But it worked—like a
charm.

the order of investiture—
highest awards first and
groups receiving the same
decoration, alphabetically.

It was not hard to imagine
the last checking-over of
uniforms, the adjustment of
a Sam Browne belt, the last
flick at an immaculate morn-
ing suit, the last fussing
over the set of feminine
headgear.

GLITTERING

I carried it in a taxi from
Fleet Street along the
Strand and down. The Mall
to Buckingham Palace. The
Palace, rising loftily out of
the morning mist, looked
impregnable. So did the tall
iron railings, the tall
shaggy-topped Grenadier
Guardsmen and the tall
helmeted policemen.

Yes, impregnable. With-
out—that—pasteboard.
It was all too simple. The
cabbie, apparently, had done
this before. He drove
straight up to the front
gate, past the pavement
crowd, and pulled up with
the nose of the old bus jut-
ting into the courtyard. Cool
as you like.

I addressed myself to a
nose jutting in through the
window. It belonged to a
large policeman.
"I've come for the investi-
ture," I said, forgetting the
pasteboard.
"Card please." Gruff. But
polite.
"Er... yes."
And it was done. A
glance, a nod, a wave on.

INSIDE

MY chariot—a taxi—is
too unromantic—
rolled across the court-
yard, up to the face of
the Palace. Unloaded, I
walked through an archway,
across an unsuspected inner
courtyard and on to the
deep red carpet of the front
steps.

A commissioner, res-
plendent. The card again.
A nod and a direction up a
wide staircase into what is
called the East Gallery. It
is filled with oil paintings
and incredibly white
statuettes of incredibly
pure-looking women.

Through to the room
where investitures are held.
Normal working days it is a
State ballroom. Today, the
smooth parquet floor was
dotted with plain, red satin-
covered chairs. And on them
sat the mothers, wives,
families of those whom the
Queen was to honour. Their
talk was subdued. They
waited.

Downstairs in another
hall their honoured ones
were being marshalled into
lines, left hands hooked

in belts round their ample
waists.

They were members of the
Queen's Bodyguard of the
Yeomen of the Guard—Beefeaters.
They stood motionless in
their scarlet tunics, scarlet
stockings with frilly garters at
the knee, buckle shoes, white
ruffs and squat black hats.

In another ten minutes, the
leading section of the long file
of men and women to be de-
corated appeared from the East
Gallery, crossed the back of the
ballroom, disappeared into an
anteroom and reappeared at the
door on the right of the dais.
There, it was brought up sharp
by a morning-suited gentleman
holding an investiture list. It
was his job to make sure that
the right person received the
right decoration.

At 11 o'clock sharp, the
Queen, and her attendants
walked in and took their places
on the dais. The string orchestra
swept through the National
Anthem and the Queen, in a
clear, pure voice, requested:
"Ladies and Gentlemen, please
be seated."

With her on the dais were
her Lord Chamberlain, the
Earl of Scarborough, two ad-
e-camp, two Royal Artillery
officers at the table of decora-
tions and three attendants.

CEREMONY

THERE was no delay. The
Lord Chamberlain, standing to
one side and a little behind the
Queen, read immediately from
his list and the investiture had
started.

"The George Cross—to be
decorated, Sergeant Frederick
Fairfax, Metropolitan Police." Then
he read the citation, telling
how Fairfax had risked his life on a
roof-top while trying to arrest
the two youths later convicted
for the murder of one of Fair-
fax's colleagues.

As the Lord Chamberlain
spoke, Fairfax left the head of
the file and stepped forward
three paces till he was abreast
of a Household officer standing
at the corner of the dais.

Then as the Lord Chamberlain
finished speaking, Fairfax
stepped briskly along the carpet
to the centre of the dais, turned
left, bowed deeply to the Queen
and stepped up to the dais. At
the same time, the Queen took
one step forward, holding the
George Cross which she had
taken from the Royal Artillery
officers. Solemnly, she hung the
medal on Fairfax's tunic, then
relaxed and began talking with
him.

I discovered later that the
Queen asked him about his
police service and, after inquir-
ing about his wounded shoulder,
asked if he knew what type of
men he and his fellow-officers
were going out to arrest on the
night of the rooftop shooting.

KNIGHTED

THE Queen talked with the
man with easy poise, smiling
and interested. Then she shook
hands with him, he stepped
back to the runner carpet, bowed
again, turned and walked out.

As soon as he had turned, the
Lord Chamberlain summoned
the next, a tall Royal Navy
officer to be knighted. As he
spoke, one of the attendants

placed a red plush stool, with a
handrail on one side, on the floor
before the Queen. The officer
followed the same procedure as
Fairfax, but knelt his right knee
on the stool and bowed his head
on the right shoulder, then
the left. He rose, a knight,
spoke with the Queen, shook
hands and retired. It was all
over in perhaps 20 seconds.

And so it continued. The
ringing voice of the Lord
Chamberlain, the bows, the
presentation of the decoration,
sometimes a few words, always
a handshake and the respectful
retreat from the Queen's
presence.

PRECISION

THERE was a machine-like
precision about the whole
occasion, but this did nothing to
detract from its dignity. It was
simple but attractive.

If the speed with which the
investitures were made was a
little surprising, it was because
the Queen could not be expected
to linger when there were
almost three hundred people
personally to receive her
recognition. She did not speak
to everyone but she had a smile
and a warm handshake for all.

Unless the Queen had a few
words to say, an average of
about ten seconds elapsed
between each call from the Lord
Chamberlain.

I noticed a definite inclu-
sion on the part of the Queen
to chat with women, especially
those in the Services, and with
men of the Services, particu-
larly of the Royal Navy.

The procedure for the women
being decorated hardly differed
from that for the men. Instead
of bowing, they curtsied. And
they wore hats, while the men
were bareheaded. Some of the
women, nervous, confused their
curtsies, putting their left foot
behind their right instead of
right behind left. But several
of the men forgot themselves
too. Two or three omitted to
bow as they retired and a couple
turned on their heels directly
before the Queen and hurried
off as though the occasion was
too much for them.

POISED

AN hour passed and still the
long file moved forward; hal-
ted, moved forward again. The
Queen remained as poised as
ever. In the background hovered
the pleasant melodies of the
orchestra. On the dais, the
Yeomen stood motionless, and
on the table the medals and
decorations dwindled.

Eventually, after an hour and
twenty-five minutes, the last
to be invested bowed and left the
room. At once, the orchestra
began the Anthem, everyone
rose and the ceremony was over.
The Queen stepped out of the
dais and moved out of the
ballroom, acknowledging the
curtsies of women in the
audience as she passed.

In another ten minutes, the
State ballroom was empty, and
newly-decorated husbands and
fathers were finding their kin
in the halls and courtyard
downstairs.
I walked out the way I had
come, out through the front
gate with the policemen there,
and out past the crowds on the
pavement. I wondered what
those people would have given
to have had the little square of
pasteboard.

Attempts On Seven Colony Athletic Records At Pokfulam On Sunday

The Hongkong University Athletic Club and the Hongkong Amateur Athletic Club are inviting outstanding athletes now in the Colony to take part in seven events in which there is a possibility of the Hongkong record being broken.

The invitational events will supplement a programme that includes a nine-event three-to-five match between the two clubs. The meeting starts at the University ground at Pokfulam at 2.30 p.m. on Sunday.

The seven invitational events are the 100 Yards Dash, One Mile Run, 120 Yards High Hurdles, High Jump, Long Jump, Discus Throw and Girls Long Jump.

The inter-club match will be contested over 100 Yards, 220 Yards, 440 Yards, 880 Yards, the High Jump, Long Jump, Shot Put, Discus Throw and Javelin. The scoring will be on the 5-3-1 basis for the first three places.

As the University is particularly strong in the field events, the HKAAAC hopes that all its best jumpers and throwers will turn out for the meeting.

INVITATIONAL LINE-UP

The following are invited for the invitational events: 100 Yards—Stephen Xavier and Eddie Loureiro (La Salle College & HKAAAC), Wong Man-wan and Chang Yui-hung

(South China Athletic Association), B. P. Dhabar (HKUAC), Gnr. Kirk (RA), Pae, Crane (Dorse Regiment) Lee Wing-kei (La Salle College & SCAA).

One Mile—Li M.N.S. McCord (Royal Ulster Rifles), Signm. Michael Curzon (H.K. Signal Regt. & HKAAAC), Gnr. Derek Coburn (45 Field Regt., RA), L/Cpl. Ralph Hatcher (Royal Engineers), LAC Harker (RAF), Li Maughan (45 Field, Regt. RA), Benson (Army) and 2/Lt Bowen (27 LAA Regt.).

120 Yards High Hurdles—Lt. J. O. Cave (Royal Ulster Rifles), Lt. R. A. F. Reep (Dorse Regiment), Victor Lok (HKUAC), Chang Yui-hung (SCAA), F/Lt G.W.F. Charles (RAF), and J. Hellman (HKAAAC).

High Jump—Victor Lok (HKUAC), Gnr. George (25

Field Regt., RA), L/Bdr. Darling (27 LAA Regt.), Lt. G. Blight, Lt D.B. Edwards and Cpl. Baddy (Dorse Regiment), George Thumb (La Salle College), Ling Sum and Yim Wai-ling (SCAA).

Long Jump—To King-chau (SCAA), Ng Chun-wai and B. P. Dhabar (HKUAC), Sgt. R. J. Hesling (Royal Army Service Corps), George Saunders (HKAAAC), George Thumb (La Salle College), 2/Lt. Shenton (27 Field Regt., RA), and Signm. Alan Pendall (Royal Corps of Signals).

Ladies' Long Jump—Rita Hall, Deborah Hurlbut, Jennifer Hart and Hilary Hale (all King George V School & HKAAAC), Fong Sak (Pai To Girls' School).

Discus Throw—Chan Wai-chuen (SCAA), L/Bdr. Joseph Pawlowski (27 LAA Regiment), Lt. J. B. Lambert (45 Field Regt., RA), Cpl. Baddy (Dorse Regiment), R. Helmyer (HKUAC), Sgt. N. R. Hughes (Welch Regiment), LAC Davidson (RAF), Lt. Berry (Royal Ulster Rifles), D. S. Fraser and Wai Kee-yul (HKUAC).

Six tries will be allowed in the Men's and Ladies' Long Jump and in the Discus Throw.

HKAAAC TEAM

The following will represent the Hongkong Amateur Athletic Club in the match against the Hongkong University Athletic Club:

100 Yards—Roy Spencer, W. L. McCall, J. Hellman; 220 Yards—Roy Spencer, Michael Wilcox, Roger Swabey; 440 Yards—Michael Wilcox, J. C. Royce, W. L. McCall; 880 Yards—A. Rumbelow, Frank Waller, Michael Curzon, Neville Lee;

High Jump—J. C. Royce, A. Colman, J. Hoywood;

Long Jump—George Saunders, Stephen Xavier, W. L. McCall; Shot Put—George Saunders, Ian Fraser, D. H. Knox;

Discus Throw—Ian Fraser, A. Rumbelow, George Saunders;

Javelin Throw—Marcus Souza, Ian Fraser, J. Heywood, A. Rumbelow.

Competitors are asked to be at Pokfulam by 2.15 p.m. on Sunday. The Inter-Club 100 Yards and Shot Put and the Invitational Discus Throw events will be started before 3 p.m. followed by the Inter-Club 880 Yards and High Jump and the Invitational Long Jump and 100 Yards before 4 p.m.

Saturday's Home Soccer Fixtures

The following are Home soccer fixtures for Saturday, March 7:

Division I
Arenal v Cardiff
Aston v Liverpool
Blackpool v Tottenham
Clifton v Manchester C.
Charlton v Newcastle
Chelsea v Burnley
Derby v Sheffield U.
Manchester U. v Preston N.E.
Portsmouth v Stoke
Sunderland v Notts County
Wolves v West Brom.

Division II
Barnley v Luton
Blackburn v Fulham
Bristol v Notts C.
Doncaster v Southampton
Everton v Leicester
Fulham v Birmingham
Hull v Nottingham
Lincoln v Plymouth
Notts 2 v Sheffield U.
Swansea v Bury

Division III (South)
Bournemouth v Norwich
Brighton v Swindon
Bristol C. v Walsley
Cardiff v Shrewsbury
Exeter v Exeter
Leyton v Bristol R.
Newport v Queen's P. R.
Northampton v Millwall
Reading v Coventry
Southend v Colchester
Torquay v Gillingham
Watford v Aldershot

Division III (North)
Bradford v Grimsby
Carlisle v Mansfield
Chester v Chesterfield
Crewe v Accrington
Darlington v Wrexham
Huddersfield v Bradford
Hull v Oldham
Leeds v Wokingham
Middlesbrough v Darlington
Preston v Burnley
Sheff Wed v Halifax
Sheff U. v York C.

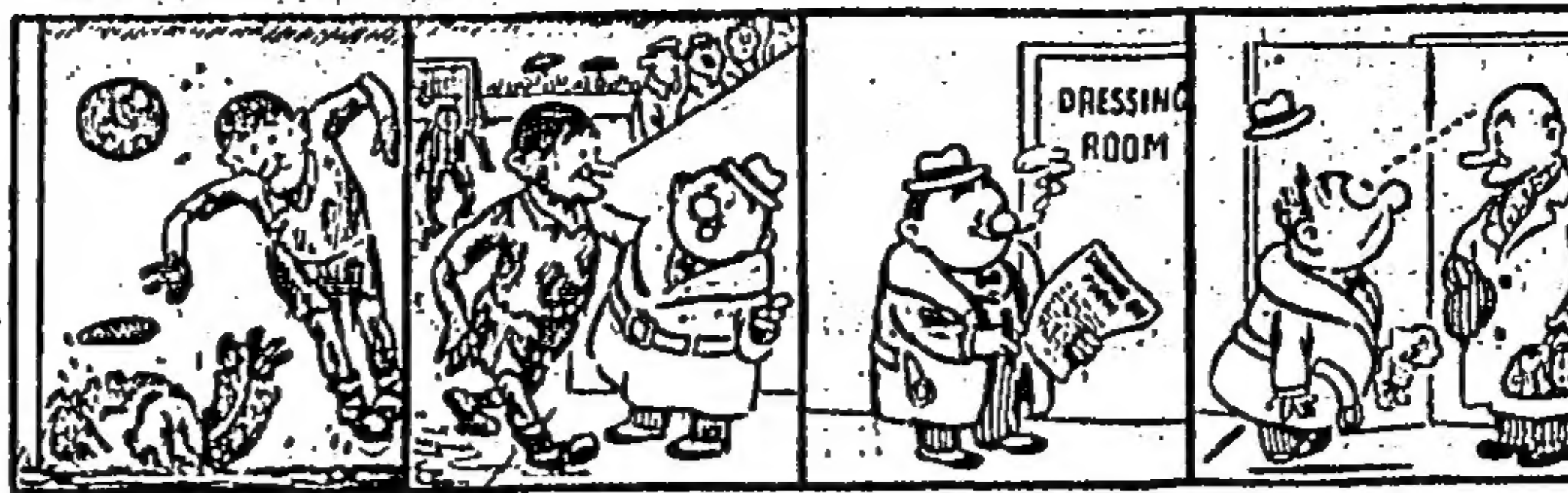
Scottish League "A"
Aberdeen v Dundee
Aberdeen v Dundee
Aberdeen v Dundee
Aberdeen v Dundee
Aberdeen v Dundee
Aberdeen v Dundee
Aberdeen v Dundee
Aberdeen v Dundee
Aberdeen v Dundee
Aberdeen v Dundee

Scottish League "B"
Aberdeen v Dundee
Aberdeen v Dundee
Aberdeen v Dundee
Aberdeen v Dundee
Aberdeen v Dundee
Aberdeen v Dundee
Aberdeen v Dundee
Aberdeen v Dundee
Aberdeen v Dundee
Aberdeen v Dundee

By Order,
H. MISA,
Secretary.

SPORTING SAM

By Reg. Wootton



MRS DOOLEY IS CERTAIN:

THE PUBLIC WILL HEAR AGAIN OF DEREK DOOLEY

My Derek may have finished his career as a centre-forward—but that's not the last the public will hear of him, because he'll make good at anything else he tackles.

Somehow he's just made that way.

In all the worry I've had since his leg was amputated I've been sure of that.

Now that the worst of the worry is over, I really feel that I'm lucky. If Derek had lost his leg in a factory accident or down a mine we should have to shoulder all the trouble ourselves. But because he's a Soccer star there's been so much help and kindness, and I wish I could thank everybody personally.

Flowers! We had so many after the news that Derek had lost a leg that the hospital ran out of vases. And presents! I wish you could see the basket of fruit and sweets that has just arrived from Joe Marston, the Preston North End centre half.

And then there is the dressing-gown in Derek's team colours—Sheffield Wednesday's blue and white. That is from the girls at the wholesale clothiers in Sheffield where I used to work until this happened.

There have been more letters than we can answer—118 by one morning's post alone. I wish particularly that I could thank

Mr Jack Coulton, the pools winner who has given us £3,000.

But so far all we can do is to write a letter to him.

NEVER COMPLAINED

The doctors and nurses at Preston Royal Infirmary couldn't have done more for my husband. After Derek's accident on Preston North End's ground they even fixed up a bed for me in the private ward in those days early last week when Derek was "seriously ill" and "seriously ill," as the bulletin said. But I couldn't sleep. They were feeding Derek with glucose from a drip-feed, and somehow I got it into my head that I mustn't sleep in case the drip stopped. The least I could do for him was to stay awake and watch that...

Yes, it has helped to have so much kindness. It helps to make me think: "After all, it could have been worse..." I feel that Derek must get better with all the good wishes he has received.

And Derek himself has been wonderful. He has never complained and never shed a tear. The only time he came near to tears was when we received letters from the hotel in Douglas where we spent our honeymoon last June. We had written to ask if we could stay there again this year.

They didn't follow football at that hotel until Derek stayed there. Now they're "Wednesday" fans.

Our romance? I first met Derek six years ago. I had just left school. I was 15 and he was 17. We just happened to be one of the crowd of boys and girls in Sheffield. He started taking me to the pictures.

I was already a Sheffield Wednesday fan, and it was just luck that he played for the same club. He was in the "A" team then.

'LIVES' FOOTBALL

We went about together for about four months and then Derek was called up for the RAF. And that's the way it was—a boy and girl friendship that lasted and blossomed into marriage. I wrote to him every day during his two years in the RAF.

Since then I think I've seen every match, both home and away, in which Derek has played for Sheffield Wednesday. We have always discussed the game afterwards and I used to "tick him over" if I thought he had made any mistakes on the field. I used to say I was luckier than the other fans; I could tell him what I thought even if he is six foot three!

I remember when Derek first played for the first team. That was against Preston, too. So his career in first-class football started and ended there.

When I first learned that, by a million to one chance, Derek was to lose his leg I didn't think of Derek Dooley, Sheffield Wednesday centre-forward. I just thought of "My Derek." But, of course I am sorry that the career which thrilled us both has ended so suddenly.

If an accident on a sports field had to end this way, I guess it had to happen to Derek. If

there's any trouble around, he seems to get into it. He's the only man I know who has put his fist through a window when running past it! That happened in the RAF.

And at home in Sheffield, where we live with his mother and dad (who are here with him in Preston), if there's anything lost, or anything goes wrong, we look at each other and say "It'll be Derek."

Derek just sleeps and eats football. He keeps a football at home and on Sundays, even after a big match, he used to kick it around the yard. Even now, in hospital, he's still talking football.

HIS OLD JOB

So you see I think Derek will still want to have something to do with the game if possible, though by trade he's a hearing-aid mechanic and his firm have generously written to say his job is waiting for him if he wants it.

We haven't got around to discussing the future yet, but Derek has been kidding me; he says he's kept me all our married life (the whole eight months) and now I shall have to keep him for the rest of his life!

I would do, of course, but I know it won't be necessary. I know that even if Derek has finished playing football he will make good.

Hongkong Loses Table Tennis "Test" Match

Bangalore, Mar. 2. India beat Hongkong in the first table tennis "Test" here yesterday by three matches to two.

The Indians won two singles and the doubles.

Shi Su-chu (Hongkong) beat K. Nagara (India) 17-21, 21-18, 21-12 and 21-10; beat K. Jayant 23-21, 13-21, 21-12 and 21-10.

Nagara beat Chung Ching-sing (Hongkong) 19-21, 18-21, 21-12, 21-14 and 21-14.

Jayant beat Chung 21-15, 21-15, and 22-20.

In the doubles, Jayant and Nagara beat Chung and Shi 21-10, 6-21, 21-15 and 22-20.

The Asian Champion, Shi Su-chu dominated the matches, thrilling the crowd with his powerful forehand smashes. Varying the pace of his drives, he made the hard hitting Jayant do all the chasing in their singles match. Jayant retaliated at times with brilliant backhand winners. Both were aggressive, but Shi was the more accurate and steadier under pressure.

Chung showed good form in his first match with Jayant. Though playing mostly on the defensive, he gave Jayant a tough battle for 50 minutes after losing the first two games easily.

Chung appeared tired in his match with Nagara.—Reuter.

Hongkong Soccer Team Invited To Tour Australia

An invitation has been received by the Hongkong Football Association from the Australian Football Association to send a team to Australia in June and July.

The Australian invitation was contained in a letter which was read at a meeting of the Interport Subcommittee of the Hongkong Football Association held yesterday, with Mr C. S. Wang presiding.

The Australian Football Association said that they were prepared to offer Hongkong 65 per cent of the net gate receipts, but Hongkong would have to pay passages to Australia and back as well as board and lodging for the players while in Australia.

It was agreed by the meeting that a letter be sent to Australia asking how much the 65 per cent would amount to, and the approximate expenses while in Australia.

An offer by the Korean Football Association to play a series of games in the Colony this month was discussed by the meeting. The Korean Football Association is sending a team to Singapore and also to the World Championships.

After discussion, it was agreed that March 20 and 30 be set aside for the Koreans. It was also decided that the first match be against the Combined Chinese and the second against Hongkong.

SPANISH TEAM

Reporting on the negotiations with Mr D. Calvo of the Philippine Amateur Athletic Federation, regarding the visit of the Spanish team next month, Mr R. M. Omar, Secretary of the Football Association, said that Hongkong would play the annual interport match and two games against the Spanish team while in Manila.

The Spanish team will then come and play one match in Hongkong, and all gate receipts would go to the Hongkong Football Association, which would merely pay for the board and lodging of the team while in Hongkong. It was agreed that a letter be sent to Manila enquiring whether the Spanish team would play two matches in Hongkong and what percentage would be required for the second match.

The following were selected to represent Hongkong in the annual interport match against Manila and also against the Spanish XI in Manila:

Chung Koon-hing (Kitchener), Hau Yung-sang (Sing Tao), Lau Yee (South China), Tang Sum (K.M.B.), Honnibal (Sing Tao), Tong Sheung (South China), Ho Ying-fan (Eastern), McGregor (RAF), Gardner (Club), Yiu Cheuk-yin (South China), Mok Chun-wah (South China), Lee Tsi (K.M.B.), Pao Kiu-yin (South China), Chan Kar-sau (Eastern), Ko Po-keung (South China), Santos (St. Joseph), B. Omar (St. Joseph), Welles (Army) and McDonald (Club).

Team Manager: Leslie Loucy; Assistant Manager: C. K. Woo.

The Hongkong team will leave for Manila on April 1 and return on April 8.

Mottram Beats Ip Koon-hung

Singapore, Mar. 2. The leading British tennis amateur, Tony Mottram, today beat Hongkong's Ip Koon-hung, who is Hongkong and Malayan Champion, in straight sets—8-6, 6-3—in an exhibition match here tonight.

Tony and Joy Mottram beat Ip and Mrs Sewell of Singapore in the mixed doubles set in straight sets—9-7, 6-4.—France-Press.

RUGBY LEAGUE CUP DRAW

Leeds, Mar. 2. The draw for the third round (quarter-finals) of the Rugby League Cup, to be played on Saturday, March 14, was made today as follows:

Bradford Northern v. Huddersfield, Wigan v. Hull Kingston Rovers, Warrington v. Leeds, Leigh or Halifax v. St. Helens.—Reuter.

New Colony Athletic Standards

The meeting of the Executive Committee of the Hongkong Amateur Athletic Association at the Victoria Recreation Club yesterday approved a new set of minimum performances to achieve a Colony Athletic Standard Medal.

The revised standards are considerably higher than those required at last year's Colony Championships and Standard Medals will now be awarded for performances achieving them at any meeting authorised by the HKAAA.

An athletic meeting becomes an authorised meeting if the Hon. Secretary of the HKAAA (PO Box 280) is informed of it in advance and the Executive Committee is satisfied that AAA rules of amateurism are complied with.

For instance, the value of prizes awarded must not exceed the maximum permitted by the AAA.

The standards set are high for Hongkong, but have been achieved by some 50 athletes in the past three seasons.

In approving these new standards, the HKAAA Executive Committee felt that athletes themselves would prefer Standard Medal, that was difficult to win and was not shared by too many others.

The Chairman of the Committee, Mr Raleigh Leung of the South China Athletic Association, proposed the adoption of the new standards and the motion was carried unanimously with the amendment that no Standard Medals be awarded for the 100 Yards and 100 Metres owing to technical difficulties in timing close finishes.

The new standards come into force from today.

The standards are as follows:

MEN
200 Metres—23 sec.; 220 Yards—23.2 sec.; 400 Metres—54 sec.; 440 Yards—54.4 sec.; 800 Metres—2 mins. 4 sec.; 880 Yards—2 mins. 4.8 sec.; 1,600 Metres—4 mins. 28 sec.; 1 Mile—5 mins. 45 sec.; 2,000 Metres—16 mins. 30 sec.; Three Miles—16 mins.; 110 Yards Hurdles—16.4 sec.; 120 Yards Hurdles—16.4 sec.; 400 Yards Hurdles—62 sec.; 440 Yards Hurdles—62.4 sec.; High Jump—5 ft. 8 ins.; Pole Vault—10 ft.; Long Jump—21 ft.; Hop, Step & Jump—43 ft.; Shot Put—38 ft.; Discus Throw—120 ft.; Javelin—100 ft.; Hammer—110 ft.

LADIES
100 Metres—13.4 sec.; 100 Yards—12.4 sec.; 200 Metres—28.0 sec.; 220 Yards—28.8 sec.; High Jump—4 ft. 8 ins.; Long Jump—16 ft.; Shot Put—27 ft.; Discus Throw—80 ft.; Javelin—80 ft.

THE CHAMPIONSHIPS
The 3rd Annual Colony Athletic Championships under the auspices of the HKAAA will be held at Sooklumpoo on March 21 and 22.

The closing date for entries is Sunday, March 8. Entry forms may be obtained from the Hon. Secretary, HKAAA, PO Box 280.

The Championships include all the standard men's and women's Olympic races, over mile distances events, with the exception of the Steeplechase, Decathlon and races over distances longer than 5,000 Metres.

LRC OFFICIALS FOR THE NEW CLUB YEAR

At the annual general meeting of the Ladies' Recreation Club held at the Clubhouse on Thursday, the following officials were elected for the ensuing year:

General Committee—Mrs D.L. Probert (President), Mrs F.M. Driesen, Mrs E.H. Rawlings, Mrs E.H. Salisbury, Mrs A.D. Scholten, Mrs F.C. Stuckey and Mrs F. Van Vleet.
Ballooning Committee—Mrs J. B. Kite, Mrs L.H. Macleod, Mrs G. M. Macquinn, Mrs P. Seales.
Messrs Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co. were re-elected Auditors.

THE GAMBOLS



La Salle Sports

STEPHEN XAVIER
RUNS 100 METRES
IN 10.9 SECONDS

The Colony Champion, Stephen Xavier, equalled his Colony 100 Metres record of 10.9 seconds in winning the 100 Metres Dash at the La Salle College Sports at Boundary Street yesterday.

Xavier won by four yards from Lee Wing-kai, younger brother of the former Colony Champion and record-holder, Jackson Lee, who was timed in 11.4 seconds—second fastest time in Hongkong this year.

Xavier again beat Lee Wing-kai in the 200 Metres in 23.2 seconds against Lee's 24.3, but failed to make it a triple in the 400 Metres, where he was 56.5 seconds to Xavier's 57.8.

In between these three events—run on Brother Casimir's special warming-up system in 45 minutes of each other—he also took second place in the Long Jump with 19 feet 10½ inches.

SURPRISE LEAP

It was in the Long Jump that a really surprising performance was turned up. This was by George Thumby who was so board-wary that he kept taking off well in front of it and managed a best effort of 20 feet 3½ inches. Off the take-off board the jump would have measured 21 feet 1 inch plus some inches that would have been gained from wind, which is a better propellant than grass.

George later cleared 5 feet 6 inches in the High Jump. Lee Shu-chung, with little competition, ran the 1,500 Metres in 4:44.6. He started off on a record-breaking effort in the 800 Metres with a first "quarter" in 02 seconds, but this proved too ambitious and he finished up in over 2:20 for the distance.

EXPERIENCE COUNTS

Lt. Col. Ralph Hatcher of the Royal Engineers, a cagy mile runner who has had the best luck of being here for two seasons when the standard of miling has been exceptionally high for Hongkong, demonstrated how it was possible to win a race on tactics.

March 5 The
Closing Date
For Entries

At a meeting of the Championships Sub-Committee of the Hongkong Badminton Association it was decided to extend the closing date of all entries for all events of the Colony Open Championships to Thursday, March 5.

The draw will take place on Thursday evening and will be published in the Press on Friday. The Championships will start on Monday, March 9, with Junior events.

Although the number of entries for the men's events has been more than satisfactory, the number of entries for the ladies' events has been disappointing. The association hopes that more ladies entries will be forthcoming in the next two days.

SCHOOLS' MATCHES

The following are the results of yesterday's matches in the Hongkong Schools' and Schoolgirls' Badminton Championships played in the gymnasium of Grantham Training College.

Boys Junior Singles: Chau Sam-lam (Chuen) beat Chau Kai-yim (Chuen) 15-12, 15-11. **Boys Junior Doubles:** (S.S.C.) beat Shu Tung-shun (D.B.S.) 15-11, 15-11. **Boys Senior Singles:** Wong Kwok-wai (S.S.C.) beat Shu Tung-shun (D.B.S.) 15-11, 15-11. **Boys Senior Doubles:** (S.S.C.) beat Shu Tung-shun (D.B.S.) 15-11, 15-11.

SOUTH AFRICAN
BREAKS RECORD
IN LONG JUMP

Kansas City, Missouri, Mar. 2.

South Africa's Neville Price, who attends the University of Oklahoma, set a new indoor Conference record for the running Long Jump on Saturday as he won the event in the "Big Seven" Championship meet with a jump of 24 ft. 0 ins.

The "Big Seven" Conference comprises seven big colleges in Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri and Colorado. Price beat the old record of 24 ft. 7½ ins.—United Press.



The Catholic Bishop of Hong Kong, His Excellency Mgr. Lawrence Bianchi, meets the Champion Athlete of the Champion School in athletics at the prize-distribution following the La Salle College Sports at Boundary Street yesterday.—China Mail Photo.

BISHOP PRESENT

The Catholic Bishop of Hong Kong, His Excellency Monsignor Lawrence Bianchi, presented the prizes. The College flag flew over the official seats beside the Union Jack. The College scouts, were dressed in their uniforms, with smart red berets, and the bustle of the scene, with four other school teams present, to take part in the Invitation Relay, was representative of a very successful Sports meeting.

Present at the official table were the Principal, the Reverend Brother Patrick, the Rev. Brother Cassian, the Rev. Brother Granville, the Rev. Brother Orlando, the Rev. Father Brazzone and the Rev. Brother Mario.

The Hongkong Schools Inter-School Athletic Shield, which has been won by La Salle for the last two years and will be competed for again in a few weeks' time, was on display on the table.

THE RESULTS

A Grade
Hurdles, Denis Chan 1, George Thumby 2, Lee Shu-chung 3. (Time 16 sec.)

100 metres, Stephen Xavier 1, Lee Wing-kai 2, Phillip Mok 3. (10.9 sec.)

200 metres, Stephen Xavier 1, Lee Wing-kai 2, Phillip Mok 3. (23.2 sec.)

Long Jump, George Thumby 1, Stephen Xavier 2, Lee Shu-chung 3. (19 ft. 10½ in.)

400 metres, Lee Shu-chung 1, Stephen Xavier 2, Lee Shu-chung 3. (Time 56.5 sec.)

800 metres, Lee Shu-chung 1, Stephen Xavier 2, Lee Shu-chung 3. (Time 2:20 sec.)

1,500 metres, Lee Shu-chung 1, Stephen Xavier 2, Lee Shu-chung 3. (Time 4:44.6 sec.)

500 yards, Lee Shu-chung 1, Stephen Xavier 2, Lee Shu-chung 3. (Time 1:15 sec.)

100 metres, Lee Shu-chung 1, Stephen Xavier 2, Lee Shu-chung 3. (Time 16 sec.)

200 metres, Lee Shu-chung 1, Stephen Xavier 2, Lee Shu-chung 3. (Time 33 sec.)

400 metres, Lee Shu-chung 1, Stephen Xavier 2, Lee Shu-chung 3. (Time 56.5 sec.)

800 metres, Lee Shu-chung 1, Stephen Xavier 2, Lee Shu-chung 3. (Time 2:20 sec.)

1,500 metres, Lee Shu-chung 1, Stephen Xavier 2, Lee Shu-chung 3. (Time 4:44.6 sec.)

500 yards, Lee Shu-chung 1, Stephen Xavier 2, Lee Shu-chung 3. (Time 1:15 sec.)

100 metres, Lee Shu-chung 1, Stephen Xavier 2, Lee Shu-chung 3. (Time 16 sec.)

200 metres, Lee Shu-chung 1, Stephen Xavier 2, Lee Shu-chung 3. (Time 33 sec.)

400 metres, Lee Shu-chung 1, Stephen Xavier 2, Lee Shu-chung 3. (Time 56.5 sec.)

800 metres, Lee Shu-chung 1, Stephen Xavier 2, Lee Shu-chung 3. (Time 2:20 sec.)

1,500 metres, Lee Shu-chung 1, Stephen Xavier 2, Lee Shu-chung 3. (Time 4:44.6 sec.)

500 yards, Lee Shu-chung 1, Stephen Xavier 2, Lee Shu-chung 3. (Time 1:15 sec.)

100 metres, Lee Shu-chung 1, Stephen Xavier 2, Lee Shu-chung 3. (Time 16 sec.)

Scotland Is The Storm-Centre Of
A Major Crisis In The World Cup

By HARRY ANDREW

Today I bring you the startling news that Scotland is the storm-centre of a major crisis in the World Cup. And there are the makings of a first-class row between ourselves and England.

English FA secretary Sir Stanley Rouse, Britain's representative at the recent World Cup committee meeting, told my London man last week: "The normal Home Countries' international competition next season will act as the qualifying competition for the British zone in the World Cup. The two top teams will go forward. There will be no other competition for the vacancies."

I took that information to SFA secretary Sir George Graham. Sir George, obviously taken aback, exclaimed: "No, no, no. We will never be a party to it." Ever since the last World Cup series, Scotland has insisted they would never again use the

British Championship as a vehicle for qualifying. You remember the unsavoury atmosphere in which that Scotland-England game was played at Hampden? All the arguments about the referee beforehand—and all that talk about turning the game into a kicking match?

"NEVER AGAIN"

"We decided then," said Sir George, "that those circumstances would never arise again. We have always insisted any qualifying series would be run separately from the British Championship. I made this view clear at the recent meeting of the four secretaries in London." I am expressing only a personal view. But I do not see how we can now alter the stand we have taken.

I think FIFA have shown lack of imagination in their zoning arrangements. For one thing, by lumping the four British teams together, they have ensured only two of us get the chance to qualify. "FIFA are entitled to a percentage of all games played in the World Cup. Are we to hand over part of the funds drawn at British Championship matches?"

I believe Scotland will endorse Sir George's views. If England insists on the opposite line, well, there is just no saying what will happen.

I want to see Scotland in the World Cup—but not at the expense of our principles.

ON THE CARDS

Already on the cards for the next two months are three games against England—the "B" affair on March 9; the inter-league test on March 25; the

Open Mile At Royal Engineers' Athletic Meet

The Royal Engineers Corps Athletic Meeting at Boundary Street on Saturday, March 14, starting at 2 p.m., will include an Open Mile Race.

Intending competitors should submit their names to the Organisers, c/o Major Penny, R.E. Club, Hong Kong, by Thursday, March 12.

The Open Mile Race will be run at 3.30 p.m.



"Now say I don't take an interest in your old racing—I've bought this specially to wear at Aintree!"

London Express Service

Proette Pung

By HENRY LONGHURST

London. We are not in this country so conscious as perhaps we should be of Mrs Jacqueline Pung.

She is, in fact, the champion woman golfer of the United States, and her victory was remarkable not only for its being the first achieved by a native Hawaiian but also for the fact that during the course of it she donned a grass skirt and executed a hula-hula.

Performed only for the benefit of Press photographers, this led nevertheless to the raising of conservative eyebrows. One thing at a time, some people said! All ended well, however, and at the presentation the president of the United States Golf Association, Mr. Totten B. Heffelfinger, planted a kiss on the beaming, coppery countenance of the winner and invited her to bring along the hula equipment when she returned to defend her title.

This, alas, she will not do, for a few weeks ago Mrs Pung turned into a professional—or what is now known in America,

I reveal with reluctance, as a "proette." Signed up by Mr. W. H. Handmacher as a member of the team of touring proettes who take part in his Weather-vane tournaments, she was at once sent to Florida to be groomed for stardom by that universal sage, oracle, and showman of American golf, Tommy Armour—a man among whose many distinctions is the fact that he played in the first unofficial Walker Cup match for us, and the first unofficial Ryder Cup match for them, and he is the only great golfer, presumably, also, to have been a billiards champion of Scotland.

After causing her to hit 250 balls at the first sessions, the master announced "she's got it," while the pupil observed "I have been playing in the dark." Her stance slightly altered, Mrs P.



Mrs Jacqueline Pung

now suitably enlightened, applied her 15 stone to such good effect as to add 30 yards to her drive, sometimes carrying 220 yards—or, as a contemporary puts it, "although she's built along the lines of a trench mortar, the chunky 212 lb. islander has the high muzzle velocity of a siege gun off the tee."

At Boca Raton last month the champion opened her career none too badly with 79 and 78 to finish 7th. She is joining a potentially lucrative business. In a column entitled "1952 Lady Pro Dough" I read that Miss Betty Rawls carried more than 14,500 dollars last year, followed by Miss Betty Jameson 12,000, Miss Louise Suggs 10,083, and Mrs Zaharias 7,503.

Lower down the scale, I note with mixed feelings, comes Mrs Betty Bush, with rather more than £1,000. This is the Mrs Bush, the regular reader may recall, against whom your correspondent was matched by Bob Harlow, the energetic publisher of "Holf World," through an incautious remark that I should "undoubtedly have beaten her" (in the match at Wentworth when all the American women beat all the male amateurs level) "had I not had to go to France."

THE LIGHT APPROACH!

An operation mercifully prevented the appointment but I now hear with alarm that Mr. Handmacher has every hope of securing permission from the various manufacturers to whom they are also assigned to bring his proettes to England this year.

Furthermore, Mr. Harlow writes: "I will see Mrs Bush this Saturday and will inform her that you anticipate that she still think you can beat her. This is one match that I must see and cover stroke-by-stroke with illustrations for 'Golf World.' Golf is sometimes a dour game and needs the light approach which such an encounter would give it. One can go psychopathic staring into the ruthless features of Ben Hogan."

From which I can foresee entering a nursing home some time in October.

Hungary Wants
Full Olympic
Programme

Vienna, Mar. 2. Hungary's Olympic Committee will protest proposals before the IOC to reduce the number of the sports categories at the 1956 Olympic Games in Melbourne, the Budapest official sport paper Nepsport disclosed.

Dr. Ferenc Mezso told a recent meeting of the Hungarian Olympic Committee, that the "marginal" sports will demand the same number of events and medals as at the 1952 games in Helsinki, where Hungary won third place in the unofficial points score.

Mezso said Hungary also would "fight hard" to secure the 1960 games for Budapest.—United Press.

What's best in
Kowloon?WILLOW INN
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FA Cup Draw

London, Mar. 2.

Bolton Wanderers will meet Everton, and Birmingham City or Tottenham Hotspur will meet Blackpool in the Football Association Cup semi-finals on March 21.

Neither game will be played in the south. Bolton and Everton will meet at Maine Road, the home of Manchester City, and if a replay is necessary, it will take place on the Huddersfield ground.

The venue of the second tie depends on the outcome of Wednesday's replay. If Tottenham win that game, they meet Blackpool at Villa Park (Aston Villa's ground), but if Birmingham win, the tie will be decided at Goodison Park (Everton's ground).

If either semi-final needs to be replayed, it must take place on or before the following Thursday, March 20.

HISTORY REPEATED

History has repeated itself so far as Blackpool are concerned. In the 1946 semi-final, they beat Tottenham, and in the 1951 semi-final they beat Birmingham.

Now for their third time to reach the final for the third time in five years, Blackpool await the outcome of a replay between those two teams.

Bolton's bid for their first final for 24 years is made without them having to face First Division opponents. They have knocked out three Second Division clubs and one from the northern section of the Third Division, and now their semi-final rivals come from Division II.

After their convincing win against Arsenal, Blackpool must be regarded as Cup favourites. True, they will be without Allan Brown, who broke his leg on Saturday, but there are hopes that Stanley Mortensen, who has been out of the game with curillage trouble, will be fit to resume.

Tottenham have never been to Wembley although they have won the Cup twice. If they win the replay, they will meet Blackpool twice within a fortnight as they are due for a League meeting next Saturday. Blackpool, it will be recalled, met Arsenal in the League a week before their Cup meeting.

It will be Birmingham's fifth appearance in the semi-final, but like Blackpool they have yet to win the Cup. Their only final was 22 years ago when they lost to West Bromwich Albion.

Bolton and Everton are both experienced in the advanced stages of the Cup. It will be Everton's twelfth semi-final and Bolton's eleventh. Bolton won that historic first Wembley final 30 years ago and have won twice since. Everton won their 20 years ago and were also successful in 1906 at the Old Crystal Palace.—Reuter.

Colony Snooker

In the semi-final of the Colony Junior Snooker Championship played last night, M. Cheung beat C. To, 3-0. In the quarter-final, Tommy Rodriguez beat H. Y. Kwok 2-0.

JAPANESE TEXTILE CLAIM

Not Afraid Of UK Sales Plan

Tokyo, Mar. 2. The Japanese Cotton Spinners Association said today that cotton circles here are not afraid of the British cotton industry's joint sales plan in Africa.

They said the main problem facing the Japanese cotton trade at present is trade with Pakistan and Indonesia.

The Goshu Company, one of Japan's leading cotton exporters, said that exports to Africa are in a very bad condition as the result of high Japanese prices but that at present Japan does not fear the British plan.

The company pointed out that cotton goods in demand in Africa are mostly printed goods which Britain can supply only at prices higher than Japan.

A company official said that the nation's counter-measures will be worked out after they see further developments in the African market.

The company said the British plan to counter Japanese inroads in the cotton market was destined to fail.—Reuter.

Cotton Prices In New York

New York, Mar. 2.

Prices of cotton futures closed today as follows:—

| | |
|----------|-------------|
| Spot | 34.10 |
| March | 33.27-33.29 |
| May | 33.76 |
| July | 33.90 |
| October | 33.90 |
| December | 33.97 |
| March | 31.00-31.01 |
| May | 31.00-31.01 |
| July | 31.00-31.01 |

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

| | |
|----------|-------------|
| Spot | 33.80 |
| March | 33.33 |
| May | 33.52-33.53 |
| July | 33.79 |
| October | 33.79 |
| December | 34.00-34.01 |
| March | 33.70-33.71 |
| May | 33.70-33.71 |
| July | 33.70-33.71 |

LONDON RUBBER

London, Mar. 2.

Prices of rubber futures closed today as follows:—

| | |
|---------------------------|--------|
| Number 1 rubber, in pence | 22.1/4 |
| April | 22.1/4 |
| May | 22.1/4 |
| June | 22.1/4 |
| July/August | 22.1/4 |
| September | 22.1/4 |
| October/December | 22.1/4 |

United Press.

Foreign Trade Prospects For United States

Washington, Mar. 2.

United States trade with the rest of the world should hold steady in 1953 at present high levels, the Department of Commerce predicts. The U.S. now accounts for one-sixth to one-fifth of all world trade.

The value of U.S. foreign trade in 1952 was set slightly below the \$26,000,000,000 total of 1951. Exports matched the previous year's \$15,000,000,000, but imports fell off some \$300,000,000 from the 1951 peak of \$11,000,000,000.

Significant declines in trade were noted with the Sterling Area, Brazil, Argentina, Belgium, France and the Philippines.

The latter part of the year showed a decline in U.S. exports, but this did not seem to the Commerce Department to mean that the world demand for U.S. goods is declining. The biggest item in the decline was raw cotton, a reflection of lower activity in the world's textile industry. A drop in U.S. shipments of grain, coal and petroleum products was attributed to the increasing availability of supplies from other sources.

Trade with the Sterling Area was depressed by British import quotas, imposed to save dwindling dollar reserves. U.S. tobacco exports were heavily hit.

In the whole, experts found U.S. trade better balanced with most countries. In the last half of the year Western Europe's trade deficit was running at the rate of only \$1,000,000,000 a year, while a number of Western Hemisphere countries were able to increase their dollar earnings.

The future, says the Department's Office of Business Economics, looks this way:

PRICES STABLE
Major swings, like those of the last three years, seem unlikely in 1953. World scarcities have largely disappeared, inventory expansion has subsided. Meanwhile, high production and income are keeping most prices in world trade fairly stable. High U.S. business activity makes it likely that

British Reply To Japan Awaited

Tokyo, Mar. 2.

The Japanese Foreign Office said today that Japan is expecting Britain to reply next week to the recent proposal for eased restrictions on importation of Japanese goods.

The Government expect to begin separate talks with many Commonwealth nations, including Australia and India, in the meantime. Talks would be aimed at a possible lifting of import restrictions in those countries.

Government officials expected Japan's exports to Commonwealth nations to increase on the basis of the amount of exports from the Sterling Area to Japan.—Reuter.

O.S.K. LINE TO U.K.

New York, Mar. 2.

Takeo Itoh, President of the Japanese shipping line, Osaka Shosen Kaisha, said today his company will resume cargo steamship service between Japan, Great Britain and Europe by the end of May.

Mr. Itoh, who arrived in New York by plane from London today, attended a meeting of the Far Eastern freight conference there which recommended the line to membership and fixed the number of sailings of six years.

Osaka Shosen Kaisha will thus resume service interrupted by the war and Mr. Itoh expected the number of sailings would be increased in the near future.

Nippon Yusen Kaisha, another Japanese shipping line, which was also recently readmitted as a member of the Far Eastern freight conference, has been allowed monthly sailings to Great Britain and Europe.—Associated Press.

Industrial Fair In Hanover

Hanover, Mar. 2.

Firms from 30 European and overseas countries, including Japan, are among the 1,000 exhibiting at the Industrial Fair here.

Italy heads the list of foreign exhibitors with 62 firms. The United States has 41, Japan 28 and Britain 12.—Reuter.

'Peace' Without Plenty In The Lancashire Textiles Industry

(By Ronald Boxall)

Britain's 270,000 cotton operatives have set an example of good industrial manners to their fellow workers by the way they have accepted the Industrial Disputes Tribunal's rejection of their claim for a 10 per cent wage increase.

Naturally, they are disappointed—and not a little hurt. The least they expected was to receive something less than they had asked for. After all, it is not unheard of for the Tribunal to settle wage disputes between the two sides of an industry by splitting the difference.

The cotton workers were prepared for this—but not for a flat rejection of their claim.

However, they have not reacted to this rebuff—as workers in some other industries have done when faced with a similar situation—by threatening all sort of "industrial action".

It could be argued, of course, that they are in no position to do so. Although there has been an encouraging improvement in the cotton trade since last year's recession, conditions of full employment have not yet returned.

In these circumstances, a "ban" on overtime or Saturday work would be out of the question.

It would be doing less than justice to the cotton workers, however, to ascribe their acceptance of the Tribunal's decision to considerations of this kind.

Their attitude is not one of sullen compliance or resentful obedience. It is rather that of law-abiding citizens, respectful and understanding.

A PROMISE?

But that is not to say they have abandoned their claim. In announcing its "award", the Tribunal made what the leaders of the cotton workers regard as a significant remark. For it found their claim had not, at present, been established.

The inclusion of the words "at present" in this otherwise uncompromising statement seemed to soften the blow.

They seemed, moreover, to hold out a promise that the Tribunal would consider a fresh application for a wage increase more favourably at some future date.

At least, that is the way the cotton workers have interpreted the words "at present".

Trade, they admit, is not good, though it is certainly better than it was six months ago.

HOPE AND DESPAIR
Living costs have risen, but only by about eight per cent since the last wage increase—which, according to the employers, was in advance of the rise in the cost of living.

Therefore, the workers argue, if trade continues to improve and the cost of living goes on rising—say, by another two per cent—a fresh application for a wage increase might get an altogether different reception from the Tribunal.

There is in this theory an element of both hope and despair—hope for the future of the British cotton industry, and despair at the prospect of ever-increasing living costs.

But it contains something else—something for which the men and women of Lancashire are justly renowned—sound commonsense in the face of a situation they cannot alter.

Nobody realises better than they that the cotton industry is in an unhappy position. It is recovering, slowly but surely, from the depression which came upon it with such devastating effect early last year.

SLOW PROCESS
But the process is necessarily slow, and some of the ground that has been lost will never be regained.

Even so, the average cotton worker is now better-fed and better-clothed than he was before the war.

Then, his wages were low even by comparison with those in other "depressed" industries.

Today, with the industry half-way between recession and recovery, he earns enough to maintain a reasonable standard of living—cough, that is, but no more.

At the height of the postwar boom, cotton operatives were among the best paid of all industrial workers.

When it is considered that it is by no means unusual for a whole family to be engaged in the cotton industry, it is little wonder that the humble folk of the mill towns were able to afford television sets and other expensive luxuries. But their prosperity was always precariously based.

THE DEPRESSION
During the depression which followed, most of the mills in Lancashire closed down for several days each week. If they were lucky, the operatives worked three days and drew two days unemployment benefit. Rather than do this, many of them left the mills altogether.

But it was not only the workers who suffered. Fortunately, bankruptcies were rare,

but mill profits came tumbling down.

Cotton companies reporting between October and December 1952 showed profits (before tax) on their last financial year of £17,000,000, compared with £34,200,000 in the previous year.

Their ordinary dividend payments were maintained at £1,500,000, but these were covered by earnings of only £2,800,000, compared with the previous year's figure of £6,300,000.

This 51 per cent fall in profits was only partly the result of a drop in production.

The setback in raw material prices, and the consequent loss on companies' inventories, made sharp inroads into profits, too.

NOT SURPRISING

Against this background, it is not surprising that the cotton workers' latest claim for a pay increase—which would have added £7,000,000 to the industry's wage bill—was rejected, first by the employers and then by the Industrial Disputes Tribunal. But it was not put forward in any spirit of greediness.

It is difficult—and, perhaps, even misleading—to talk of an "average" wage for British cotton workers.

The industry's wage structure is exceedingly complex, as it must inevitably be with so many workers—both men and women—engaged in such a variety of jobs.

Nevertheless, a trade union representative has hazarded a guess that, under present trade conditions, the average wage for a male cotton operative is no more than £6 a week. For women, he said, it is about £5 3s.

These figures, however, mask wide variations in wages between one type of job and another.

For example a male mule spinner, working a full 45-hour week, can still earn £10 a week.

BETTER OFF

But, lower down the scale, there are many unskilled workers receiving much less. According to the cotton-trade unionists point out, the higher-paid skilled workers form only a very small proportion of a mill's total labour force.

But nobody in the industry attempts to deny that the average cotton worker is better off today than he was even a few years ago.

His wages have been progressively raised, and he now gets 10 days paid holiday every year. His working hours, moreover, have been reduced from 48 hours to 45 hours a week.

As a result of all these factors—higher wages, shorter hours and holidays with pay—the cotton workers' position has been greatly improved since 1939.

DEFINITE GAIN

Some of this improvement, it is true, has been offset by the higher cost of living, but the net result of the struggle between the opposing forces of wage increase and rising prices has been a definite gain for the cotton worker.

This, perhaps, explains why the cotton industry has one of the best records, so far as relations between management and labour are concerned, in Britain.

Last year, the textile workers lost only 9,000 days work through industrial disputes, compared with over 500,000 days in the engineering industries, 250,000 in the mining industry, and 1,692,000 in industry as a whole.

The cotton industry is justifiably proud of this record and will not lightly tolerate any action that threatens to spoil it. That is why, when a cotton trade unionist was asked what the workers intended to do now that their wage claim has been rejected, he replied: "Do? Why, we shall honour the Tribunal's award to the last letter. What else would you expect us to do?"

LONDON TIN MARKET

London, Mar. 2.

The tin market was barely steady this morning. Prices closed at the end of the official morning session as follows:—

| | |
|--------------------------|---------|
| Spot tin, buyers | 507 |
| Spot tin, sellers | 509 |
| Business done at | 508-507 |
| Three-month tin, buyers | 511 |
| Three-month tin, sellers | 513 |
| Business done at | 512-511 |
| Settlement | 508 |

United Press.

Ceylon Control Of Imports?

Colombo, Mar. 2.

The Ceylonese Government is considering the imposition of import controls on luxury and non-essential goods in an effort to check the island's adverse trade balance.

Price ceilings may also be spread over a wider range of imported goods and the existing ceilings lowered, thus making imports less profitable. Goods likely to be affected include confectionery, tinned fish, fresh fruits, perfumes, watches, umbrellas and possibly cheese, ham and bacon.—United Press.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET

(From Our Correspondent)

Business done on the Stock Exchange this morning amounted to \$134,784.40. Noon quotations and the morning's transactions:—

SHARES BUYERS SELLERS SALES

| | | | |
|------------|------|------|-----------|
| BANKS | | | |
| HK Bank | 1340 | 1350 | 15 @ 1350 |
| Commercial | 10 | 10 | 10 @ 1350 |

| | | | |
|--------------|-----|--|--|
| INSURANCES | | | |
| Union | 780 | | |
| Underwriters | 830 | | |

| | | | |
|---------------|-----|-----|---------|
| SHIPPING | | | |
| Asia Nav. | 153 | | |
| DOCKERS, ETC. | | | |
| N. P. Wharf | 77 | 640 | 50 @ 77 |
| Provident | 13 | | |

| | | | |
|----------------|-------|-------|-----------|
| PROV. LAND (N) | | | |
| Wharf Dock | 2 1/2 | 1 1/2 | |
| Wharf Dock | 730 | 740 | 400 @ 730 |
| Wharf Dock | 800 | 800 | 800 @ 730 |

| | | | |
|-------------|-------|-------|--------------|
| LAND, ETC. | | | |
| HK Hotel | 7 1/2 | 7 1/2 | 3000 @ 7 1/2 |
| HK Land (N) | 150 | 52 | |
| Humphreys | 1330 | 500 | @ 14 |

| | | | |
|---------------|--------|-------|------------|
| UTILITIES | | | |
| Tian | 21.00 | 100 | XD |
| Star Ferry | 0.30 | 0.30 | 500 @ 0.25 |
| C. Light (N) | 0.10 | 1000 | @ 0.20 |
| Tel. X | 10.00 | 17 | |
| INDUSTRIALS | | | |
| Consent | 15 1/2 | XD | |
| Hope | 10 | | |
| STORIES, ETC. | | | |
| Dairy | 10 1/2 | 300 | @ 10 1/2 |
| Watson | 22.20 | 500 | @ 10 1/2 |
| LYONS | 240 | 2 1/2 | |
| MISCELLANEOUS | | | |
| Hongkong | 1 1/2 | | |

United Press.

Grains In Chicago

Chicago, Mar. 2.

Prices of grain futures closed today as follows:—

| | | | |
|------------------------|----------|--|--|
| Wheat—price per bushel | | | |
| Spot | 2.20 1/2 | | |
| March | 2.20 1/2 | | |
| July | 2.21 1/2 | | |
| September | 2.21 1/2 | | |
| December | 2.21 1/2 | | |

| | | | |
|-----------|----------|--|--|
| Corn | | | |
| Spot | 1.28 1/2 | | |
| March | 1.28 1/2 | | |
| July | 1.28 1/2 | | |
| September | 1.28 1/2 | | |
| December | 1.28 1/2 | | |

| | | | |
|-----------|------|--|--|
| Oats | | | |
| Spot | 1.70 | | |
| March | 1.70 | | |
| July | 1.70 | | |
| September | 1.70 | | |
| December | 1.70 | | |

| | | | |
|-----------|------|--|--|
| Barley | | | |
| Spot | 1.70 | | |
| March | 1.70 | | |
| July | 1.70 | | |
| September | 1.70 | | |
| December | 1.70 | | |

| | | | |
|-----------|------|--|--|
| Flour | | | |
| Spot | 1.70 | | |
| March | 1.70 | | |
| July | 1.70 | | |
| September | 1.70 | | |
| December | 1.70 | | |

| | | | |
|-----------|------|--|--|
| Wheat | | | |
| Spot | 1.70 | | |
| March | 1.70 | | |
| July | 1.70 | | |
| September | 1.70 | | |
| December | 1.70 | | |

| | | | |
|-----------|------|--|--|
| Barley | | | |
| Spot | 1.70 | | |
| March | 1.70 | | |
| July | 1.70 | | |
| September | 1.70 | | |
| December | 1.70 | | |

| | | | |
|-----------|------|--|--|
| Flour | | | |
| Spot | 1.70 | | |
| March | 1.70 | | |
| July | 1.70 | | |
| September | 1.70 | | |
| December | 1.70 | | |

United Press.

United Press.

United Press.

United Press.

United Press.

Back To Normal Trading

New York, Mar. 2.

There are signs that business and industry are returning to normal trading. Fears of inflation have dwindled and after years of a sellers' market, it appears that the traditional laws of supply and demand are getting ready to take over.

The National Association of Purchasing Agents called it a new era of the give and take of free competition.

Controls have been taken off another long list of items. The decontrolled products included cigarettes and copper, and price tags were marked up almost within minutes of the Washington order.

Tobacco men said cigarette prices have not kept pace with increasing costs, that cigarette grades of leaf tobacco have increased in price at a rate about four times that of the price of cigarettes.

Copper men said the decontrol of copper was long overdue but nonetheless welcome as they moved their prices upward.

PETROL PRICES UP

Decontrol, they said, will do much toward improving the supply of copper available to this country, particularly by bringing back to market important supplies of scrap copper.

In New York State and New England wholesale petrol prices rose. Socony-Vacuum Oil Company was the first major supplier to increase petrol prices since the Rockies since the decontrol order of February 13.

It was Socony's first price increase since July, 1950, in the New York-New England area. Most Socony retailers passed the wholesale increase along to the consumer.

In the motor-car field, L. L. Colbert, President of Chrysler Corporation, said car companies will have a problem maintaining prices at current levels.

He would not commit himself to the possibility of price increases in the near future, but he indicated there did not appear any likelihood of lower price tags.

Concerning car production—the output last week was 104,003 units, the highest since March, 1951, and in Detroit trade circles they were saying sales have been only slightly behind assemblies.

But the trade generally believes the day has only been put off for a while.

BUDGET PROBLEMS

There were some headaches in Washington. President Dwight D. Eisenhower said balancing the budget was going to be a tough task. And Congressmen were having an equally tough time slashing Federal spending.

One Congressman quoted Defence Secretary Charles Wilson as looking askance at suggestions of big defence cuts.

The Government's new cost of living index was published for the first time during the week. It showed consumer prices dropped two-tenths of one per cent in the month to mid-January with food and clothing leading the drop.

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Page 10 TUESDAY, MARCH 3, 1953.

JOHN CLARKE'S CASEBOOK

TIRED TESSA

A little while ago, she must have been quite lovely to look at, and it may be that she will be again, one day. At the present time, however, Tessa, a teenage recruit to the ranks of the Piccadilly Circus pick-up girls, looks more like an early-faded woman in her late 40's than a girl just 19 years old.

It was about six weeks ago that Tessa came to London. She left a pleasant home in the suburbs where she had been loved and looked after by a couple who had adopted her when she was a baby; and she came to London in search of that filmy, elusive article that misleadingly labelled "glamour."

What true glamour is, I should not like to say. Around Piccadilly Circus search for it seems to involve long periods of hunger interspersed with fiery hangovers; and always the humiliation of having to crawl and fawn and flatter to earn the means of existence, or other absolute necessities like an occasional pair of nylons.

Not that the girls, the caddies, regard it as in any way humiliating, this having to sing for their supper their dirge-like song. To them it seems romantic and exciting, like living at second-hand, the second-rate screen stories they feed their minds upon.

Tessa was arrested in Piccadilly Circus, and brought to Bow Street where she was charged before Mr. Frank Milson, with using insulting words and behaviour likely to cause a breach of the peace. She had been pestering visiting servicemen, thrusting herself upon them and refusing to take no for an answer when they told her to run away.

She pleaded guilty to the charge, and the magistrate said to her: "Do you prefer chasing these men to doing a proper job of work?"

"Yes, if you put it like that," Tessa said. "She is a tall girl, whose pretty face is marred by the lines put there by spending her last few nights sitting drowsily up until the dawn in all-night cafes. She wore a scrap of emerald-coloured chiffon for a hat and a slorpy-die in a tan garment shade, under her rumpled dark suit.

When the police had told their story to the magistrate, mentioning that Tessa had been in trouble for running wild before she was 17, the man who with his wife had adopted her, went into the witness-box.

He was a worried looking businessman, and he began to speak. Tessa bowed her head and cupped her face in her hands, and I thought she was crying quietly; remorse, perhaps.

"My wife's very upset about this," Tessa's foster-father, said. "It's only since recently that we brought her back from Cambridge, when she ran away there. We've told her that if she's willing to give up some kind of undertaking that she'll try to lead a normal sort of life, she can come back home again. She's had a lot of help, you know, the probation officers have been very kind to her, done everything they could."

"Thank you," said the magistrate, and he turned to Tessa, and asked if she had anything to say. She shook her head to say she had not, and still cupped her hand about her eyes.

"Well, there's a great deal I could say, but I'm not going to," said the magistrate. "I'm going to remand you, and let the doctors see you. In the time that you're remanded, you might try to reflect on the unhappiness you're bringing to the people who have given you such a good home."

They showed Tessa out, and now she took her hand from her eyes. She had not been crying; remorse seemed not to have overwhelmed her yet. She had just been trying to catch up on her sleep, and now she went drowsily off to her cell, to dream there, perhaps, of the glamorous life that was so elusive.

OUR AUSTRALIAN NEWSLETTER

Japanese Trade Threat Alarms Government

From H. KING WOOD

Sydney, Feb. 27.

The Commonwealth Government is reported to be once again alarmed by the threat to Australian trade of cheap Japanese goods.

High officials in Canberra say that renewed Japanese competition, particularly in textiles, could be highly dangerous, and it is felt that the Government will have to decide soon on making some trade agreement with Japan.

Japan is pressing strongly at the moment to be admitted as a member of the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs Committee in Geneva and many Government members have the idea that Japan is only waiting until being admitted before launching an all-out drive for trade in the Australian market.

Trade officials are watching the position closely and it would be surprising if an agreement is not tied up with Japan in the near future.

Few people can have more morose ideas of the growing pains of a nation than a foreman in charge of a new gang of West German migrants at Newcastle Steel-works.

He gives an order in Australian to an Italian who translates it to a Frenchman who translates it to the Germans. If they want to ask the foreman anything it naturally comes via the same channel.

Australia's exports this financial year could be expected to exceed \$800 million—a figure only beaten during the boom year of 1950-51, according to the National Bank of Australasia. This would mean a trading surplus of between \$250-\$300 million if import restrictions are maintained.

The Government, however, has decided to relax imports to the tune of \$50 million—a relative drop in a bucket that is unlikely to make itself felt before the end of the financial year in June. While the amount is only small, industrial leaders feel that it allows increased importations of raw materials which will serve to stimulate local production.

Sir William Dixon, who was one of the leading figures in the Australian tobacco market, left just over \$500,000 when he died last August. In his will, which was granted probate this week, he left \$100,000 to the New South Wales Public Library.

DRAB CANBERRA

Time and man has done little to improve our National capital, Canberra, which began with so much promise.

In the years up to 1940 Canberra was a success for Australians. It was a place of neat homes, lovely shrubs and gardens, rolling green lawns, substantial official buildings which just the right way blended into the rural surroundings... everything, in fact, was just in its right place in a lovely setting.

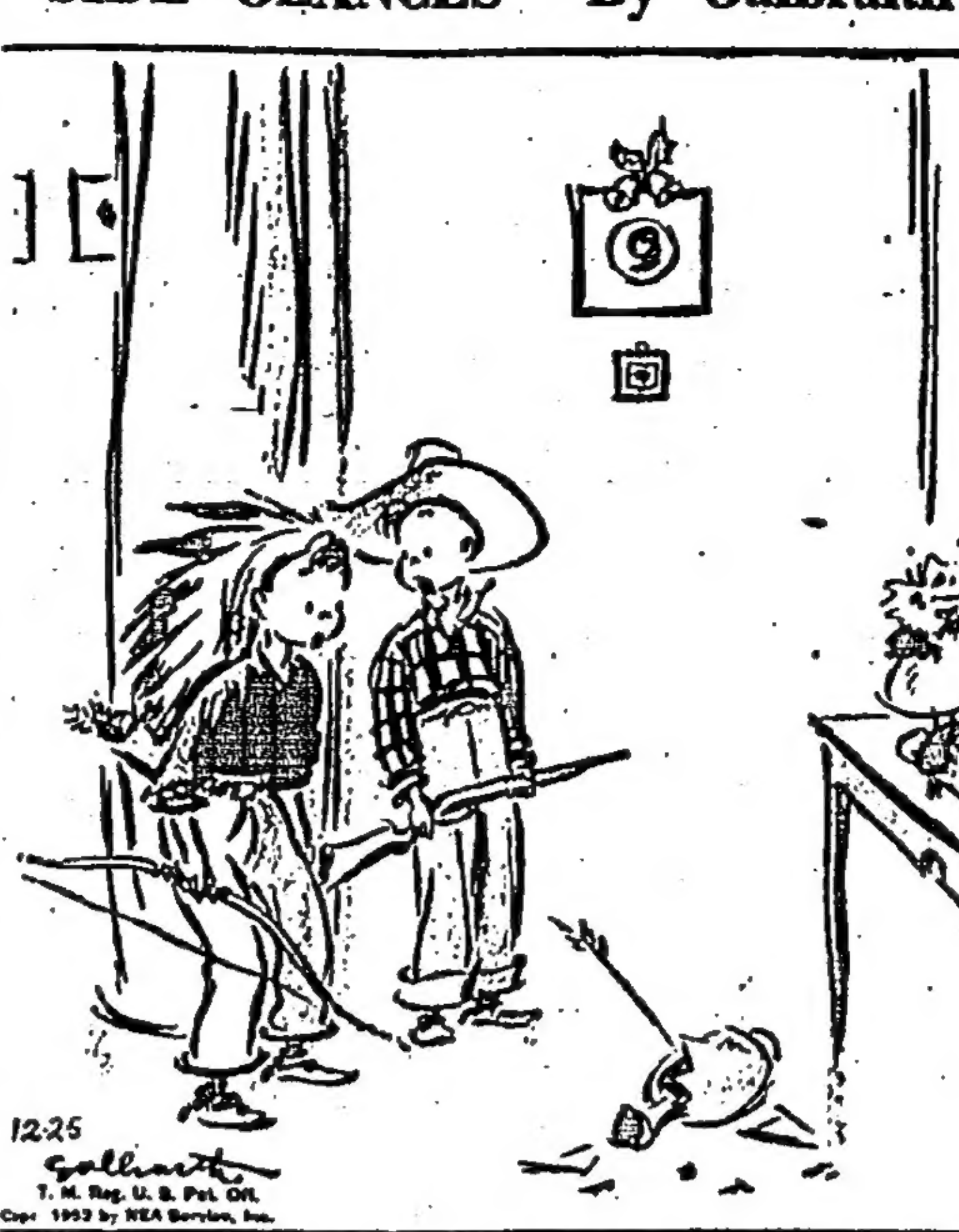
When during the war years, it began to show a few blemishes, one shrub, the House of Parliament itself turned a dirty grey in place of the gleaming white, but after all, there was a war on...

But in 1953 we looked for something different—not the wood-matted, grass-choked shrubberies and gardens, not the collection of second-rate houses that have been built on the outskirts and which, sure as taxes, are going to develop into new-type slums in the not-distant future. Certainly we did not expect to see those broken down old wire fences that are a legacy from the days back in 1927 somewhere when the area was private property.

True, Parliament House was white once more, and some effort had been made to keep its immediate surroundings in some sort of order, but all in all, Canberra revisited was a big disappointment.

There is little excuse for all this now. One of the most lovely spots in all Australia has been selected for the capital, the place that had been drawn up was ambitious, extremely long-range, but there was a place for every building, every home, every shrub, every street. It began in virgin territory and there is no reason why that plan should not have been followed; certainly no reason

SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



12:25
"Don't worry about breaking the vase—mother said it was 200 years old so it must have been worn out anyway!"

Ice Floe Weather Station Drifting

Washington, Mar. 2.

An Arctic ice floe used by the United States Air Force as a weather station was reported here today to be slowly drifting towards the northern coast of Greenland at an average speed of four kilometres a day.

Baptised "Fletcher's Floating Island", the 14-kilometre long and six-kilometre wide ice floe was transformed into a weather base at the beginning of last year when it was off the northern coast of Alaska.

Driven by the prevailing winds, the island appeared to be moving at a constant speed along an arc around the North Pole which should bring it off the Greenland coast towards the end of this year.

The Pentagon pointed out here today that since several months ago the island has no longer been under the command of the Air Commander of Alaska but had been transferred to the Northeast Continental Air Command, which included bases recently set up in Greenland.

In its journey around the Pole the island is leaving the "side" of the United States to shortly penetrate into the Soviet Union "side".

The floating island is inhabited by eight United States meteorological experts who now receive their supplies from Thule in West Greenland when the weather permits. The island's radio is also in constant contact with Washington.

—France-Press.

Detention Of Ship Ordered

London, Mar. 2.

The British Authorities today ordered the detention of the Norwegian ship Baalbek which last night struck two anti-aircraft towers in the Thames. The four occupants of the towers are believed to have drowned.

While under detention the ship will be required to remain anchored where it is at present until there has been an official investigation.

An Admiralty representative, noting on instructions from the Treasury judicial authorities, who were acting at the request of the War Office, went aboard the ship today to inform the captain of the detention order.

British Flood Disaster Fund

The Fund will close at NOON, March 14, 1953.

Previously acknowledged:—
Sterling £330, 0, 0d.
Australian £5.
US\$40.
and HK\$108,109.80
Mrs A. I. Cash 25.00
Mr John P. Coghill 100.00
Anonymous 100.00
Anonymous Sterling £2.2.0d.
The following donations have been received in memory of the late Mr J. T. Burdett:
Mr A. I. Cash 25.00
Mr & Mrs K. S. Kinghorn 25.00
Total at 11 a.m. today HK\$198,444.80
Remitted to London March 2nd £12,000 194,481.43
Sterling £332, 2, 0d.
Australian £5.
US\$40.

Compensation Claims

London, March 2.

Britain has made two claims for compensation for damage to or interference with British shipping by Chinese Nationalist forces, Mr Selwyn Lloyd, Minister of State, said here today.

One arose out of a machine-gun attack on the motor vessel Glenearn in July, 1950, in which the first officer was injured and the ship damaged.

Mr Lloyd, who was replying to a question in the House of Commons, said the Nationalist Government had admitted responsibility, and last September agreed to pay a claim of £11,000 in full, though payment had not yet been received.

The other ship was the Rosita, 335 tons. The captain of this ship was killed when she was attacked off Foochow in December.—Reuter.

POW CLUBBED TO DEATH

Pusan, Mar. 3.

A North Korean war prisoner was clubbed to death by a fellow prisoner on Koje Island on Saturday, the Prisoner of War Command announced today.

The murderer was arrested, confessed and is being held in "maximum security," the announcement said.

"An investigation indicated no political connection as a motive for the crime," it said.—United Press.

Court Upholds Claim Against Chinese Bank

Judgment, with costs, for She Pei-kuen, merchant, of Printing House, 18 Ice House Street, was entered by Mr Justice E. H. Williams in the Supreme Court this morning in an ex parte claim against the Wing Cheong Bank, of 2 Bonham Strand East for \$54,943 being the equivalent of Piastres 195,600 (at the rate of P356 to HK\$100), being the amount of Piastres deposited by plaintiff with the defendant firm.

Plaintiff was represented by Mr Oswald V. Cheung, on the instructions of Messrs Ford, Kwan and Company. The bank was represented by Messrs Ford, Kwan and Company. Mr Cheung told the Court that plaintiff deposited with the defendant firm the sum of Piastres 195,600 in notes which at that time (January, 1947) were legal tender in French Indo-China.

Counsel referred to the Defence which was filed, admitting the deposit made. Plaintiff asked for the return of the deposit on several occasions but without success. When a final demand was made by Messrs Ford, Kwan and Company on February 8, 1952, defendants tendered notes which at one time had been legal tender in Indo-China but which in November, 1945, had been put out of circulation in that country by a decree of the Government.

Ho Wai-chung, clerk in the Exchange Department of the Banque de l'Indo-Chine, said that the official selling rate of Piastres on February 6, 1952, was Piastres 356 to HK\$100.

Plaintiff's evidence said he came to Hongkong from Kuning in 1940 intending to go on to Saigon. He brought with him this sum of 195,000 Piastres. He later learned that he was allowed to take only 200 Piastres to Saigon and as a result he gave certain instructions to a friend who subsequently handed him defendant's receipt acknowledging a deposit of 195,000 Piastres made on January 27, 1947. The notes he deposited were legal tender in Indo-China at the time.

In June, 1947, he asked defendants for the return of the money but as he did not have the receipt with him, defendants refused to return it. The receipt was at that time in Kuning.

Sometime in March, 1951, he presented the receipt to defendants and asked for the return of the deposit but defendants made various excuses. He instructed his solicitors on February 8, 1952, to make a further demand and as a result defendants tendered notes in denomination of Piastres 500. These notes had been banned from circulation in November, 1945.

Police boarded the vessel and questioned accused, who admitted that he owned the firearms. He then led the Police to his cabin, and produced another parcel containing two more fully-loaded automatic pistols. A search on the deck revealed another two pistols which were hidden under some life-saving equipment. Altogether six automatic pistols were found, together with several spare magazines containing 98 rounds, including those in the pistols.

Chiang Hing-wah told the Court that he was ordered to smuggle the arms to Japan, where he was to attempt to sell them. For each pistol he would get \$50 commission.

Prison For Four Thieves

Fledding guilty to two charges of simple larceny a 32-year-old carpenter, Tang Kit, alias Wong Lo-Kit, a former employee of the Talkoo Dockyard was sentenced to eight months by Mr Hin-shing Lo at Central this morning.

Three others, Ho Wing, Chung Chun-long, and Cheung Tik-wing, were also sentenced to six months hard labour each for the same offence.

According to the prosecution sometime between the evening of November 16 and the morning of November 17 last year the four defendants broke into the Talkoo Dockyard and stole 300 finger-type contacts, 521 half-ring type contacts and 14 ring-type contacts, valued at \$5,054.

Living Language

Why we say Chess.

This ancient game gives evidence of its country of origin in its name. The Hindustani *chaturanga* described the four *angas*, or components of an army—horses, elephants, chariots, and infantry. The Persians corrupted the word to *chatrang* and the Arabs to *shatrang*. This in turn became the French *eschecs*, which is the direct parent of our word "chess." The names of many of the pieces in chess also have a Hindustani origin.

Mail Notices

The latest times of posting shown below are those for the following countries:—
At G.P.O. Hongkong. The latest posting times elsewhere which, in general, are earlier than those at G.P.O. times, can be ascertained by enquiry at the local office.
On G.P.O. notices, times of registered articles are generally one hour earlier than the times shown below. Enquiries regarding parcel mails can be ascertained by enquiry at any post office.

TUESDAY, MARCH 3

By Air
Indo-China, France, French North and West Africa, 4.30 p.m., Air Vietnam.
Philippines, Guam, Hawaii, USA, Canada, 5 p.m., PAL.
Malaya, Ceylon, Siam, Burma, Pakistan, Middle East, Great Britain, Europe, 6 p.m., BOAC.

By Surface
Macao, 1.30 p.m.; 6 p.m., as Lee Hong/Tak Shing.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4

By Air
Formosa, Japan, 8 a.m., via CAT, Siam, Malaya, Indonesia, Australia, New Zealand, 4.30 p.m., CPA.
Formosa, Malaya, Ceylon, Siam, Burma, Pakistan, Middle East, Great Britain, Europe, 6 p.m., BOAC.
By Surface
Macao, 1.30 p.m.; 6 p.m., as Lee Hong/Tak Shing.

China, People's Republic, 8.30 a.m., train via Burma, India, Pakistan, North Borneo, 9 a.m., as Hsinang.
Indo-China, 10 a.m., as Helicon.
Formosa, Japan, 11 a.m., as Hsinang.
Japan, USA, Central and South America, noon, as Philippines Trans-Pacific.
Canada, 2 p.m., as Elizabeth Baker, Malaya, Ceylon, Aden, Middle East, 2 p.m., as Hsinang.
Philippines, 5 p.m., as Mapiadell.

THURSDAY, MARCH 5

By Air
Formosa, 9 a.m., via CAT, Philippines, Guam, Hawaii, USA (San Francisco), noon, PAA.
Siam, Burma, India, Pakistan, Middle East, Africa, Great Britain, Europe, noon, BOAC.
Philippines, 5 p.m., as Hsinang.
By Surface
Macao, 1.30 p.m.; 6 p.m., as Lee Hong/Tak Shing.

China, People's Republic, 8.30 a.m., train via Burma, India, Pakistan, North Borneo, 9 a.m., as Hsinang.
Indo-China, 10 a.m., as Helicon.
Formosa, Japan, 11 a.m., as Hsinang.
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Philippines, 5 p.m., as Mapiadell.

Radio Hongkong

H.K.T.
6 p.m. Programme Summary: 6.02. Melody with the Stars—Fred Astaire and Judy Garland; 6.30. Sound Track with the Artists and Broadcasters of MGM Studios; 7. Time Signal, World News and News Talk (London Relay); 7.15. Calypso 2. The West India Company; 7.30. Forces: Favourite Melodies (London Relay); 7.55. Weather Report; 8. La Demi-Heure Francaise (Studio); 8.15. Musique De Fete; 8.30. Letters from America; 8.45. Allstar Chatter, Debussy, Chopin; 9.20. Letters from America; 9.45. Allstar Chatter (London Relay); 9.55. Recital by Molly Birks (Contralto); 10.15. Piano Accompaniment by Nora Rea (Concert Hall); 10.30. Musical Notebook presented by the Rev. Father T. P. Ryan, S.J. (Studio); 10.45. The Joint is Jumping, with Pat Waller; 10.55. At the Ballet—"Petroushka" (Igor Stravinsky); 11.05. Ernest Ansermet (Studio); 11.20. Weather Report; 11.30. Radio News Reel (Recorded London Relay); 11.45. Good-night Music, God Save The Queen; 11.50. Close Down.

Has Slight Chill

London, Mar. 2.
Princess Margaret has a slight chill. She was unable to accompany the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh to a private view of the Ideal Home Exhibition in London today.—Reuter.

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